

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 895.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 1d.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD.

A COURSE of SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES on the PARABLES of OUR LORD will be DELIVERED during the Winter Months at the above Chapel, by the Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES.

Dec. 23.—"Publicans and Pharisees"—That the non-recognition of the standard of the Bible constitutes man a sinner, and that as such nothing but humility becomes him.
Service commences at half-past Six o'clock.

WEEK of SPECIAL PRAYER.—
JANUARY, 1863.

TWO MEETINGS for PRAYER will (D.V.) be held daily, from MONDAY, January 5, to SATURDAY, January 10, inclusive, at FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET.

The Meetings in the Morning to commence at Eleven o'clock, and in the Evening at Half past Seven.

A short address will be delivered at each meeting.
For further particulars see placards; or handbills can be had (gratis) on application to the Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

THE KING'S WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL,
FISH-STREET-HILL.
CHRISTMAS-DAY.

"This day is holy. Mourn not, nor weep. Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions to them for whom nothing is prepared."

A WEEKLY OFFERING for LANCASHIRE has for some time been established at the above place of worship, and will be continued. As cases, however, of great destitution are being constantly met with in neighbourhoods visited by members of the congregation, a COLLECTION on behalf of some of the LONDON POOR will be made on the morning of Christmas-day, after a Sermon by the Rev. T. BINNEY.
Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF
COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.
Josias Alexander, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Abbot.
Rev. T. Blinney.
Travers Buxton, Esq.
Charles Curling, Esq.
John Clapham, Esq.
William Edwards, Esq.
William Edgar, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Hall.
Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.
Henry Lee, Esq., and Rev. J. G. Rogers, Representatives of the Manchester Central Congregational Committee.
Mr. T. C. TURBERVILLE.
Mr. T. CURVEN.
Mr. THOMAS SCRUTTON, Jun., } Hon. Secs.

The object of this Committee is to stimulate the Congregational Churches to systematic effort and weekly collections on behalf of the distressed Lancashire Operatives, and especially for the suffering members of Congregational Churches. They do not undertake to distribute any funds; they simply forward such moneys as may be entrusted to their care to the destination indicated by the donors.

All communications and remittances to be addressed to Samuel Morley, Esq., Chairman of the London Congregational Relief Committee, 18, Wood-street, London, E.C. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Congregational Chapel, Bromley, Kent, Rev. E. Bolton, monthly collection for December	£20 12 6
Keston Chapel, Bromley, Kent, per Rev. H. Haslett	2 0 0
Crossbrook Sunday-school, Cheshunt, per Rev. Thos. Hill, second collection by children	4 4 4
Portsmouth, Cornwall, per Rev. G. Orme	1 15 0
Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey, per Rev. G. Rose	21 0 0
Maberly Chapel, Ball's-pond road, per Rev. E. M. Davies, monthly collection	4 0 0
Stepney Meeting, per Rev. John Kennedy, half of second monthly collection	20 12 1
New Congregational Church, Oxford road, Waltham-stow, per Mr. J. J. Burgess, sacramental collection	4 2 0
Southgate-road Sunday-school, per Mr. Hawkins	9 10 9
Chigwell-row Independent Chapel	2 11 6
Per Rev. F. Neller, F.N.	5 0 0
	7 11 6

Tottenham Congregational Chapel, per Rev. W. L. Brown, M.A., weekly collections and donations for a month	25 5 11
Union Chapel, Lewisham, per Rev. Henry Baker	20 0 0
Winham, Chard, Somerset, per Rev. William Gooby	10 0 0
Othry, Bridgewater, Somerset, per Rev. A. Oram	0 5 0
Falcon-square Chapel, per Rev. J. S. Hall, weekly subscriptions and donations	8 0 8
Union Chapel, Brixton, per Rev. J. Hall, second subscription	11 14 2
Titchfield, Hants, per Rev. P. T. Rutter	1 10 0
Barnsbury Chapel, Islington, per Rev. S. B. Sloman	50 1 4
Ruscombe, Gloucestershire, per Rev. D. F. Close	0 2 3
Holloway Congregational Church, Camden-road, per Rev. M. Wilks, three-fourths of two subscriptions	30 0 0
Kilby, Northamptonshire, per Rev. H. Ault	6 5 6
Abbots Roothing, Essex, per Rev. A. Morrison	5 10 0
Whitstable Congregational Church, Kent, fourth subscription	14 13 0
Young Men's Class	0 7 0
	15 0 0

Overton, Hants, per Rev. John Gooby	0 15 0
Independent Chapel, Hitchin, per Rev. W. Griffiths	5 10 0
Students at New College, London, fourth week's subscription	1 10 1
Falcon-square Chapel, per Rev. J. S. Hall	8 5 2
Vineyard Chapel, Richmond, per Rev. T. B. French, one-third of monthly subscription	5 5 0
Braunton, near Barnstaple, North Devon, per Rev. E. Thomas, collection, 14th December	6 7 0

Total 306 19 3

TO PARENTS.—A RETAIL and DISPENSING CHEMIST (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) has a VACANCY for a respectable and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Every facility is afforded for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business.

Apply to G. Dowman, 160, High-street, Southampton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN will be received as APPRENTICE by a CHEMIST doing a light Dispensing business in Liverpool. Every attention to his comfort and advancement insured, and opportunities of attending lectures at hospital, and time for healthy recreation granted. For a term of two or three years. Premium moderate. Highest references given.

Address, M. D., 150, Crown-street, Liverpool. Unusual advantages to be known on application.

WANTED, an active, intelligent, and well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.

Address, W. Geddes, Medical Hall, Oldham.

WANTED to obtain HOUSEMAID'S PLACE in a Dissenting family, for a Servant of good character, age Twenty. Also, Lower Place, for a Younger Girl. Good character. Age Fifteen. Both have lived in advertiser's family.

Address, Mrs. C. G. Haymes, Barkway, Royston, Herts.

WANTED, by a domesticated LADY of some years' experience, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or any position of responsibility and trust. Competent to take the entire management of a family. Would not object to take charge of an invalid.

Address, A., Long Buckby, near Rugby, Northamptonshire.

WANTED, at the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, Hounslow, Middlesex, TWO GOOD SERVANTS—one as PLAIN COOK, the other to attend to the Bedrooms, Clothing, &c., of the Pupils. Apply to Mr. Geo. Verney.

ORGAN.—TO BE SOLD, a first-class Instrument, by "Lincoln," contains grand organ and swell, sixteen stops, foot pedals, &c., in an oak case, beautifully carved in the Gothic style, suitable for a Church, Chapel, or Hall. Price 300 guineas—cost 800.

To be seen at Hammond and Elliott's, 28, Chancery-lane, W.C.

NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—The "CHILD'S OWN HYMN BOOK." The "TONIC SOLFA REPORTER," The "SABBATH HYMN AND TUNE BOOK," and all Mr. Curwen's Works, are now Published at No. 1, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.—For Catalogue and Trade Terms apply to Henry Donkin, Manager.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, in her nineteenth year, a SITUATION as JUNIOR TEACHER in a School, or as Governess in a Family where the children are young,—boys preferred.

Address, E. C., Myddleton House, Hoddesdon, Herts.

A YOUNG LADY, in her Twenty-first year, experienced in tuition, is desirous of forming a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a School or family. Acquirements, English, Music, French, and Drawing.

Address, "Alpha," Post-office, Hunton-bridge, near Watford, Herts.

A YOUNG LADY, aged Twenty-three, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are young, or as TEACHER in a School. Acquirements, English, French, and Music.

Address, A. H. T., Post-office, Hitchin, Herts.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY, in her Nineteenth year, desire a SITUATION for her in a FAMILY or SCHOOL. She has been engaged for a year and a half in Teaching, and has peculiar aptitude in gaining the attention and love of her Pupils. Acquirements—English, French, Drawing, Music, and Singing; the Rudiments of Latin and German.

Address, A. M. Z., Post-office, Cambridge.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—A Trained TEACHER, who has had five years' experience, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT to TAKE CHARGE of a GIRL'S or MIXED SCHOOL.

Address, A. C., Post-office, Emsworth, Hants.

ASSISTANT.—WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT. Capable of imparting a good English education—Junior Latin, Mensuration, and Writing. A good character.

Apply, J. Thompson, Mr. Randall's, 3, Union-place, Farrer's-buildings, Norwich.

WEST OF ENGLAND

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL,
TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—REV. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The VACATION will END on FRIDAY, January 23.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

BLANDFORD ACADEMY.—A sound, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education is imparted at this Institution. The pleasantness and salubrity of the neighbourhood, combined with the greatest attention to domestic comfort, render the above a most desirable scholastic establishment.

Terms and references on application to the Principal, Mr. J. Bailey, Blandford, Dorset.

An ASSISTANT WANTED for the Junior Department.

EDUCATION for respectable BOYS, Sixteen Guineas. No extras. Old established; near London. Kindest treatment; best food, without limit. Excellent references. Usual terms, 30l. A few will be taken as above after Christmas, simply to increase number.

Address, "Theta," 103, Cheapside.

PARENTS who require for their SONS a SOUND, COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, with or without French, Piano, and Latin, are respectfully requested to apply to Mr. GEO. VERNEY, of CRANFORD HALL SCHOOL, near Hounslow, Middlesex. The premises are first-class. Food and conveniences of the best description. Terms moderate. References in town and country.

The SCHOOL RESUMES JANUARY 27, 1863.

EDUCATION in SCARBOROUGH.—
HADDO-TERRACE SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL—The Rev. G. D. BARTLET, A.M., assisted by Two Resident Masters.

The system of education the same as that adopted in the best schools in Edinburgh—having for its special aim thoroughness in what is taught, and the preparation of pupils either for commercial spheres or entering any of the Universities.

References—The Revs. R. Bagnall, Scarborough; J. Parsons, York; R. Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield; E. R. Conder, M.A., Leeds; John Kadie, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.

HOME EDUCATION, No. 88, THOMAS-STREET, WYMOUTH.—The Rev. HARRIET SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES TWELVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS. The Course of Instruction is so arranged that the Pupils may pass, at the proper ages, the Oxford Local Examinations, if it is deemed desirable for them to do so. This School combines many advantages. Terms, Thirty-five Guineas. Full particulars may be obtained on application.

HOME EDUCATION, No. 16, THOMAS-STREET, WYMOUTH.—Miss SMITH (daughter of the late Rev. J. T. Smith, late of Weymouth) RECEIVES SIXTEEN YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS. The Course of Instruction includes the several branches of a liberal English education, Instrumental and Vocal Music, with Drawing, in various styles. The French language and literature are taught by a resident Protestant French Lady. This School, which has been conducted by Miss Smith during the last fourteen years, combines many advantages. Terms, Thirty-five Guineas. Full particulars may be obtained on application.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY, NORTH-LAMPTONSHIRE, conducted by Miss Davies (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies). In this Establishment Young Ladies receive a sound and accomplished Education, combined with the privileges and comforts of home. Mrs. Davies superintending the domestic arrangements. The premises are spacious, possessing every requisite for the health and recreation of the Pupils. First-class Professors attend. Terms moderate. References—Rev. David Thomas, London (Editor of the "Homilist," &c.); Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., Wellingborough; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. R. W. McAIL, Leicester; Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton; also to the Parents of Pupils. Prospectuses, with testimonials, sent on application.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, Conducted by the Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., F.R.S., Member of the Evangelical Communion, and residing at HAMELN, near Hanover. This Institution, successfully conducted for the last seventeen years, affords rare advantages for Young Gentlemen preparing for the Universities or commercial life. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the living languages, German and French being the medium of instruction and communication.

References are permitted to—

Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, Berlin.
G. Adams, Esq., Montague House, Addison-road, Kensington.
Richard Birkett, Esq., Corn Exchange Chambers.
Henry Spicer, Esq., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Sydney Williams, Esq., 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
Charles Miall, Esq., 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
T. S. Williams, Esq., The Grove, Balham.

SYDENHAM — PERRY - HILL HOUSE
SEMINARY.

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the means of an accomplished Education, including thorough instruction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every attention is paid to Home Comfort, and to the culture of Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the following Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Blockley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq., Author of "Daniel," &c.
DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing. R. W. Buss, Esq., Esq. R.A.
PAINTING.—In Water-Colours, Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss Edgier, G.S.D.

GERMAN.—Fräulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—The medium of Conversation and Instruction. M. Montarous.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W. Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quinton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dresner, F.L.S., F.E.B.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on application.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 895.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Postscript	1079
The English Gentle-	LEADING ARTICLES:	
man's Church	Summary	1080
1071	Jonathan's Appeal to	
Eccelesiastical Notes ..	John Bull	1080
1071	"The Beauty of Use-	
The Liberation Society	fulness"	1081
in the West	English Opinion on the	
1072	American Struggle ..	1081
Bishop Colenso on the	The Soul of Things ..	1082
Pentateuch	The Distress in the Cotton	
1072	Districts	1083
Religious Intelligence ..	Proposed Week of Special	
1073	Prayer, January 4-11,	
CORRESPONDENCE:	1863	1084
Nonconformists and the	Court, Official, and Per-	
American Struggle ..	sonal News	1084
1074	Law and Police	1085
The Poor Whites of the	Miscellaneous News ..	1085
Southern States	Literature	1086
1074	Poetry	1088
Reasons Against the	Literature and Art	1088
Dissolution of the	Gleanings	1088
American Union	Births, Marriages, and	
1075	Deaths	1088
The Manufacture of	Markets	1088
Sermons	Advertisements	1089
1075		
Foreign and Colonial ..		
1075		
Messrs. Scholefield and		
Brighton the American		
War		
1078		
The Slavery Question ..		
1078		
Working Men's Club and		
Institute Union ..		
1079		

Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S CHURCH.

In the current number of *Fraser's Magazine* there is a curious article under the heading of, "Present Position of the Church of England." It seems to have been suggested by Dr. Döllinger's recent work, who very happily characterised our Establishment as "a Church of deportment." It undertakes to point out the main sources of both the strength and the weakness of the Church. How far this attempt will give satisfaction to those of its members who value it chiefly as an institution for the awakening and nurture of spiritual life among the people, is a question upon which it is not unlikely that they will prefer to be silent. The point of view seized by the writer is precisely that which would present itself to a man of the world who accepts the Church as one of the oldest and most respectable of the institutions of the country, without troubling himself to ask what are the ends it is intended to accomplish, or what the adaptation to them of the means which it employs. The sketch which he gives us of the Church of England is one-sided, of course, and shows us what are its chief recommendations and faults in the eyes of English gentlemen—but it cannot be denied that the picture is drawn with photographic fidelity. It will demonstrate to the reader's mind that, although, as a church, the institution may be ill-fitted for its spiritual work, and far less powerful than it might be in its crusade against ignorance, sin and misery, as a national establishment, it "well suits the upper classes of England," because although "there is no pretence of consistency in it," "everything is so respectable, so comfortable, so cheering about it."

The first reason assigned for the strong hold which the English Church has on Englishmen is that it is eminently English—"is in harmony with a general way of thinking among us," and "because it does exist, we have learnt to think something eminently and permanently national." "We know it to be purely insular," but then it "satisfies in a rough way our theories of what a church should be." "We do not think things out," but "it is an absolutely essential part of our way of thinking, that there should be a large amount in what we accept which we hold to be absolutely true." "The Church of England satisfies this want. It offers something which is the object of definite belief," but "what is the kernel of this belief it might be difficult to say." "The most thinking, the best read, the most honest clergymen of the Church of England really think that the common creed of Christendom is essentially and historically true"—"and it is this that prevents educated laymen thinking the whole thing hollow."

Then again "the Church suits the upper classes in many ways." "Resting on the conviction that at the bottom there is something in the Church which answers to the belief of wise and learned men, and seeing that compromise in thought has a large practical justification, the ordinary English layman goes cheerfully to service, and gladly uses the ministry of the Church to hallow the great epochs of family life." They get "decorum" at their baptismal, nuptial and funeral celebrations—"a little spiritual excitement carefully limited by the respectabilities of this world"—"that mixture of a little very intelligible poetry, with a massive substratum of prose, that is so dear to the Englishman in the bosom of his family."

The clergy, moreover, "have a great hold on the country." "Theoretically the practice of putting up livings to sale seems absurd"—but "in practice, this mode of appointing to livings works well"—since "the clergy in daily life suit English society," and "the notion of a clergyman being a gentleman falls in with the English notion of the proper relations of the poor and the rich." "The marriage of the clergy is also a source of the most powerful influence. A vast mass of women are interested in keeping up the Church; and it is their nature to think that they can best keep it up by keeping it exactly as it is. And their zeal is not the fitful zeal of female enthusiasm; it is the zeal of women who are fighting for the honour of the men they love, or are ready to love, or for the bread and butter of their children." Still the writer thinks that "the power of the clergy in England mainly rests on the great good they do—on the quiet, honest, daily work they go through—on the services they render to education, and on their kindness to and consideration for the poor."

Further, "it suits an infinite variety of people to have a Church with a good social position." There are, for instance, "parents who want a profession for one of their sons, and who are glad of the means of sheltering under the friendly and respectable cover of the Church, the quiet and unpractical boy of their family party." There are "county gatherings, agricultural meetings, dinners of lord mayors and civic functionaries," "at all which it is most convenient and proper that clergymen should be present, and should lend a little dignity and extra respectability to the occasion." For this reason it is that the dogma of the indelibility of orders finds favour with "the class of people who sit in Parliament." "It would spoil the effect of an agricultural feast if the archdeacon who had been secured to say grace were suspected of an intention to retire from his archdeaconry and to set up a brewery."

The "perfect liberty" of the Church of England is another of its recommendations. "There never was a religious system set up in the world which left respectable families to do so exactly as they please." "The ladies, if they wish to be thought real ladies, must go to church at least once a Sunday, and the men must behave with reasonable liberality in subscribing to the charities of the place," "but this is literally all." "The clergyman thinks it his duty and his right to lecture the poor, to walk into their cottages, to sting them, if he can, into going to church, to see that their children are taught the elements of Christian truth; but above a certain line this duty and power cease. What is the line, it is difficult to say; but we should not think there are many clergymen who would consider they had any business or call to meddle with the religious state of a family that paid 10*l.* a year rent."

Lastly, "the spread of religious education and the popularisation of religion has also a very conservative effect on the Church." "A vast array of teachers has been reared up, and all have been taught on a particular pattern." "There is a deep, though unspoken, and perhaps unrealised, feeling on the part of those who direct, who conduct, and who profit by the working of this machinery, that they cannot afford to have it changed. It has

been contrived to produce a particular article, and that article must be produced." "It would never do to have the system itself called in question, when every effort must be directed to making it practically operative." "In the days when the learned and the rich and the powerful alone debated and decided what should be believed, and when the rest of the nation followed humbly and blindly in their path, it was comparatively easy to alter religious systems that were once established. But the difficulty is vastly increased when a large body of the subordinate and feebly educated have been engaged to consider that the established system is the one they have to recommend and promote."

We have been careful to set forth this writer's views of the things wherein the strength of the Church of England consists, in his own words exclusively, lest it might be supposed that we were penning a satire on the Establishment. But will any intelligent Englishman undertake to deny the perfect accuracy of his representations? It is true that he describes the sources from which the Establishment, as such, draws its chief support—and that he leaves wholly out of account any power which the Church may possess and exercise as a spiritual institution. But it is with the Establishment only that we have any contest. And now, we confidently put it to the real friends of the Church, regarded as an organisation for the promotion of spiritual life, whether, on the safe assumption that the above description is true to the letter, they can regard with complacency the putting of that Church into such a position as secures for it the kind of influence and stability derivable from such considerations as have been enumerated by this writer. Can they accept this style of advocacy, the force of which consists in its truth, without a tingling sensation of shame? This, however, is the aspect which the Establishment exhibits to men of the world, and these its recommendations to the attachment of English gentlemen. We commend the whole paper to their study, and especially the conclusion of the writer that the main danger of the Church of England is to be found in the inflexibility of her orthodoxy. "The question of her future during the next quarter of a century is whether she has the power of slowly and cautiously absorbing such results of biblical criticism as are placed beyond a doubt." "The eagerness with which Bishop Colenso's book has been welcomed" leads him to think she can—but it seems pretty evident that should the majority of the clergy still adhere to Christianity as an historical revelation, or cast forth from their communion those who have surrendered that belief, he has but faint hopes, and perhaps fainter wishes, that the Establishment will be preserved.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

Lord Ebury has at last hit one right nail on the head, and done something to drive it home. While judges are assailing the habits of criminals—while juries are assailing the ticket-of-leave system—and while everybody else is assailing the law-makers and the law, Lord Ebury has found the cause of the increase of crime in a source much nearer home. Premising that we may take it for granted that the influence of religion can alone change a man's will, or can make a bad man into a good one, he inquires how it is that more cannot be done in what "S. G. O." calls the "criminal breeding grounds." Why? This zealous member of the Established Church does not hesitate with his answer:—"It is we"—we, the members of the National Church—"who are responsible. It is our Pharisaical lofty bearing towards Nonconformists, almost refusing to come into contact with them; it is the schismatic provisions of our Act of Uniformity, and our decrepit canons, coupled with our refusal to attempt the smallest remedy—the separation between our clergy and laity, caused principally by our making a kind of sacerdotal inequality; our stately but tautological Liturgy and formularies, with their obsolete phraseology and iron binding of rubrics, which have sown formalism broadcast through the land—these and such

like matters must we of the National Church consider with a view to reform, unless we are prepared to encounter and refute the charge of being ourselves the stumbling-block in the way of that united effort of the Christian Church in this country which, until the contrary is proved, I shall venture to say is the only remedy to the social evils now complained of." One would almost suppose, from these scorching words, that Lord Ebury had himself been treated as though he were a Nonconformist, for they burn only as do words that are born of internal fire. But why does not the noble lord ask for the cause of this "lofty bearing," of this "sacerdotal" spirit, of this refusal to reform the most glaring abuses? How is it that none of these things exist in the Free Churches of England? How is it that they are to be found only in the State Church? Lord Ebury acknowledges to finding them in the Establishment; if he had gone a little farther he would have found them to have their germ in the Establishment principle. As it is, his lordship has got so far on the right track that we do not despair of seeing him run the cause of the "criminal breeding grounds" to their real home. Meantime we are afraid that he will look in vain for the fruits of Christian charity and the flowers of the Christian graces from any State-established sect. A Dutch writer tells us that at the moment Charles V. died "a miracle" occurred. There was in the garden of his convent a lily that in the spring bore two buds, one of which burst into flower in its proper season, but the other kept itself closed from spring to summer and from summer to early autumn. When Charles died the lily burst into a glorious bloom. So it will be with the religions of this world. The death of State-Churchism will be the signal for a development of the Christian life such as man has never yet seen.

We are approaching nearer and nearer to a true Christian union and bearing amongst the Free Churches of England. Our readers may have noticed in the speech of the Rev. W. Guest, at Taunton, last week, a paragraph, in which the speaker referred to the fact that union between Nonconformists was "the watchword of the hour." Mr. Guest also drew attention to the circumstance that a leading Presbyterian clergyman had read a paper with this intent at the late meeting of the Congregational Union, and that there were unmistakable signs of a union of the Baptists with Congregationalists. He added, "You will hear more of this ere long." We have reason to know—and we rejoice to be able to state it—that there are good and substantial grounds for Mr. Guest's statement. An idea has been entertained for some time past of uniting into one denomination the Baptists and Congregationalists, and, possibly, the Presbyterian denominations. Nothing of a practical nature has yet been done—unless thought, desire, and consultation, may be considered practical—which, in this case, they may well be. Should narrow sympathies or private jealousies raise no obstacle, the year 1863 may witness a "name-giving" to the Nonconformist body, in which, for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be neither Baptist nor Congregationalist nor Independent nor Presbyterian. Then would come the first dawn of the day of which Luther and Owen dreamed, and which all good men have ever desired to see. God speed its advent!

We shall soon need such a union, if only for the purpose of resisting the onslaughts with which we are threatened by the leaders of the Established Church. We have lately been reading the proceedings of the Oxford Church Congress, which are now published in a convenient and cheap octavo volume of some four hundred pages. We do not know any work which Nonconformists could read to greater advantage than this. It is very fruitful in suggestions of modes and manners of Christian work; but, like the Bishop of London's charge, shines on every part of the world excepting that inhabited by Nonconformists. Heathens abroad and at home are looked upon, as they should be, with eyes of mercy and hearts of tender pity, but for Nonconformists there is nothing but the thunders of wrath and the hailstones of destruction. The debate on "the best means of increasing the influence of the Church in the House of Commons," is a plain warning that, in the opinion of Churchmen, at the next general election, Dissenters must expect to find their representatives everywhere turned out of their seats. The Church intends to carry the questions at issue between herself and "the Sects" to the hustings and the polling booth for decision. So be it! we say, and the sooner the better! There is no place where Nonconformists and their friends would more prefer to meet the advocates of the religious monopoly than at these "normal schools" of political thought.

The literary organs of the Established Church are making the best they can of the decision in the "Essays and Reviews" case. The *Record* writes a column without expressing any opinion on the judgment—which, considering the spirit of its attack on the Essayists, is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. The *Guardian* has a thoughtfully-written article, deprecating all legal prosecutions, and hinting at "ways more congenial to spiritual warfare." The *Clerical Journal* presumes that the decision will "satisfy most Churchmen," and is of opinion that the punishment of a year's suspension will be a "sufficient instruction" to the condemned, in their duty as clergymen. The tone of these articles, when taken in connexion with the Bishop of London's Charge, apparently indicates that we have seen the last of prosecutions

for heresy for some time to come. Henceforth, the Rationalist, the Tractarian, and the Evangelical will, together, man the defences of the Church, which is said to be, *par excellence*, the "Bulwark of Orthodoxy."

NOTE.—"Clericus" writes to state,—1. That Dr. Sumner was enthroned at Canterbury in 1848, and that the present archbishop, therefore, was not the first to revive the ancient ceremony of installation. "Clericus," we believe, is in error. If he refers to the Church newspapers of last week, he will find our own statement repeated. We have somewhere seen it stated that the late archbishop was enthroned by deputy. 2. Dr. Longley was formerly Bishop of Ripon, and not of Gloucester and Bristol, as stated in our "Ecclesiastical Notes" of last week. "Clericus" will find the "upholstery story" detailed at length in the proceedings of the House of Commons' Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1848. 3. Our correspondent finds fault with our alluding to a "three years' prosecution of the 'Essayists'—the trial itself not having lasted above half that period, although the controversy dates three years back. Perhaps, as "Clericus" says, the expression may be considered to be "somewhat rhetorical"; and if so, we bow before the rebuke of our courteous correspondent. "Clericus," however, is in error in stating that the controversy began with the famous article in the *Quarterly*: it was the article in the *Westminster* which first drew public attention to the "Essays."

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN THE WEST.

BRISTOL.—On Wednesday last the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the society was held at the Broadmead Rooms. G. H. Leonard, Esq., presided, and a large number of the leading Dissenters of the city were on the platform. The local treasurer's account showed that 174l. 10s. 7d. had been raised for the society in Bristol during the year, there having been an increase over the receipts of the previous year. The Rev. H. Quick was the first speaker, and said that that was his first appearance on the society's platform. Not having been in the society's councils, he could not say whether it had, or had not, originated the Bicentenary movement, but if it actually had done so, it would have been no discredit to it, but the reverse. The Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell, who, with Mr. Carvell Williams, attended as a deputation from the London Committee, followed, and spoke admirably on the present aspects of the anti-State Church agitation, and Mr. Williams took up the condition of the Church Establishment. In the course of his speech he called attention to the fact, that, just as Dr. Rowland Williams had been sentenced to suspension for heresy, it was announced that a living in his gift was vacant; so that he could nominate as the minister of another parish one who held sentiments similar to those held by himself, but inculcated with greater caution! The subsequent speakers were the Rev. S. Hebditch and Messrs. F. Jervis and T. Godwin.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—For the first time the society has sent a deputation to this place, where the Establishment is strongly entrenched. Mr. Carvell Williams lectured yesterday week, in the Town Hall, on "The Church as by law established," the object of the lecture being to show that, notwithstanding all that individual members of the Church of England were now doing to evangelise the people, the structure of the Church itself, as an Establishment, was as unscriptural and as iniquitous in its operation as at any former period. Mr. J. B. Smith, a member of the Society of Friends, presided, and at the close, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who, he thought, had said nothing to which no Episcopalian could reasonably object.

BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH.

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE QUESTION.

The *Athenæum* of Saturday contains a very candid and interesting letter on the above subject, signed John Forbes, and dated Edinburgh, December 16. The following passage contains the gist of the writer's argument:—

The discovery of the precise mode in which the mistake in transcribing the original numerals has arisen, may or may not elude the researches of future inquirers; but that the error, in whatever way originated, consists in what is equivalent in our present notation, to adding a cypher to all the larger numbers, results, I think, from the following considerations:—

1. In both the first and second census, detailed in Numb. iii. and xxvi., the numbers invariably end with a cipher, both of each tribe and of the sum total. Thus—

First Census.		Second Census.	
Reuben . . .	46,500		43,730
Simeon . . .	59,300		22,200
Gad . . .	45,650, &c.		40,500, &c.

2. The number of the First-born (22,273), if given correctly, which we conclude it to be, as it does not end with a cipher, but with a 3, imperatively calls for this correction, since the proportion of the First-born to the population, as they stand in the text at present, involves the absurdity that every family on an average consisted of 42 sons! Take the tenth part of these, and the average number of sons in each family (4.2) is reduced to reasonable proportions. 3. The number of male Levites "from a month old and upward" is stated to be 22,000 (Numb. iii. 39); a number secured from error in transcription by its being brought into close connection with the number of the First-born, 22,273 (verse 46), for whom they were substitute. This number accordingly tallies correctly with the number of the other tribes when reduced by striking off the cipher, while it is utterly at variance with them as they stand in the present text. Thus, supposing the males "able to go forth to war" to form one-third of the whole males, the 22,000 male Levites would be 380 fewer than the males of the tribe of Judah (22,380), and 3,100 more than those of Dan (18,810). At this rate, which it will be observed is considerably higher than that usually assumed, the total number of

Israelites, male and female (including 44,000 Levites), would amount only to 406,130, which is 37,744 less than the population of Liverpool, and about half the scanty population of Palestine at the present day, when panthers and other wild beasts abound. If it be asked, how could an error of such magnitude have crept in? it is not difficult to find an answer. If the Hebrews, like other Oriental nations, anciently employed letters to express numbers, it is generally supposed, the units and tens up to a hundred would all but exhaust their 22 letters, and every additional decimal place would be expressed most probably by small marks attached to the letters. How readily might a misunderstanding of these by the copyists who first transcribed them into words at full length as they are at present found in the text, have originated the error! The same remark would apply, should the Hebrews have been in the habit of using the *abacus* or Chinese *swan-pan* (which was in common use all over the East) in their calculations, and in the original copies of the Pentateuch have expressed the larger numbers by a rude delineation of the lines and balls of the *abacus*. Thus supposing the number to be expressed had been that of the tribe of Ephraim, 4,050, how easily might what was intended to represent the *framework* of the *abacus* have been mistaken for an additional line, and thus the number have been read, as in the present Hebrew text, 40,500. It is a strong confirmation of the justness of the explanation now offered, that the very same correction will rectify the extravagantly large numbers now found in the records of various Eastern nations. The author of "Scripture Illustrated by Natural Science" remarks:—"Sir William Jones has instituted a laborious calculation of Hindoo chronology to show that so long lives could not possibly follow in succession, as the Puritans affirm. We took the trouble of reducing the numbers to figures, and observing that they ended with ciphers, we cut off the ciphers from them. The result was a coincidence with the numbers Sir William had inferred by reasoning. An instance or two may be agreeable. Page 126—'Asiatic Researches,' Calcutta edit., 'VAIVASWATA (that is, Noah) reigned 3,892,000 years ago.' Cut off the three ciphers, it makes 3,892; which, that it is nearly the number is evident from a remark, page 132—'The hypothesis that government was first established, laws enacted, and agriculture encouraged in India by RAMA about 3,800 years ago, agrees with the received account of Noah's death, and the previous settlement of his immediate descendants.' 3892 is sufficiently near to 3800. Page 134: 'The reigns of these princes are supposed to have lasted 864,000 years; a supposition evidently against nature, the uniform course of which allows only a period of 870. Cut off the ciphers; 864 is sufficiently near to 870.' The same principle has been applied to Herodotus, and the same must be done with Diodorus Siculus, who tells us (Lib. I. cap. 8, sec. 2), 'The remainder of 15,000 years has been filled by Egyptian kings, in number 470'; but in cap. 4, 'The priests say their books mention 47 tombs of kings.' How is this? Each king is supposed to have had his tomb; 47 tombs to 470 kings. Correct this by cutting off the cipher from the larger number. The 15,000 years requires a similar diminution to 1500, compare Lib. II., cap. 21, 'The Chaldeans say they began their celestial observations 473,000 years before Alexander,' with the Egyptian account in Lib. I., cap. 21, sec. 2, 'Egypt was governed by native kings 4700 years.' This being the same space of time referred to by both nations, the lesser number must correct the greater, by cutting off two ciphers, which will make them agree—Chaldea being more easterly, was settled earlier than Egypt. 4,730 is sufficiently near to 4,700.' This occurrence of similar errors in the Hindoo, Egyptian, and Chaldean annals, all of which are reduced to correctness by cutting off the ciphers at the end, points to one common source of error. In all the instances probably the numbers as originally written were correct, and became corrupted only in the course of transcription by copyists. That such an error as we have supposed in the transcription of the numbers of the Exodus should have been perpetuated, and escaped the notice of subsequent copyists, need create no surprise when we recollect how vague and indefinite were the ideas entertained in primitive times (and even in the present by the generality of mankind) with regard to all large numbers connected with statistics and chronology. This should make us slow in any instance of ancient records (except perhaps in the case of several ciphers being added) to ascribe the multiplication of the numbers to wilful and conscious exaggeration. All these considerations thus combine in leading us to seek the source of the error in the inadvertent addition of a cipher to the numerals originally in the text: and the prevalence of the same error throughout all the subsequent books of the Old Testament, which Bishop Colenso urges against the hypothesis of the mistake being traceable to the Hebrew notation, on the ground that it would be "an idle or rather sinful paltering with the truth to attempt to explain away so many cases of this kind by supposing on every such occasion an error of a scribe," turns into a strong argument in favour of the justness of the explanation proposed, since the same cause of error (e.g., mistaking the marks over the letters indicative of tens of thousands) would tend in every case of large numbers to lead to the same results.

DR. BEGG, of the Scotch Free Church, Edinburgh, has given notice that he will move the Presbytery to adopt means to put an end among the students to the reading of sermons.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOPRIC.—The Rev. Edward Twells, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Incumbent of St. John's, Hammermith, has been appointed to the newly-constituted Bishopric of the Free Orange States, South Africa, and is to be consecrated early in the ensuing year.

DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS AND HIS LIVING.—The living of Alvedistone, in the diocese of Salisbury, has just become vacant by the cession of the Rev. Edward Kefford Lutt. The benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts, the defendant in the matter of the "Essays and Reviews."—*Times*.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—After the enthronisation service last week, the Archbishop and the Bishop of Oxford, accompanied by Mr. Beraford Hope, the founder, inspected St. Augustine's College, and was introduced by the warden to

the son of Moseesh, an African chief, who has renounced his title to his father's throne that he may be enabled to instruct his countrymen in the truths of the Christian faith. The Archbishop, after a few kind words, gave him his blessing. — *Maidstone Journal*.

CHURCH-RATES AT DERBY.—The parishioners of St. Peter's, in this town, have refused a Church-rate of 2d. in the pound by a large majority. A Wesleyan local preacher took the lead in the opposition.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S "DUTY."—The Bishop of Trent (Tyrol) has just declared, in a pastoral letter, that it is his absolute duty to remove from his diocese the adherents of all non-catholic forms of worship, in order to preserve the Tyrol from heresy.

THE BENEFIT OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN LANCASHIRE.—"A Lancashire Lad," in a letter to the *London Telegraph*, says:—"Stockport has reaped great benefits from an institution to which all Lancashire owes much—the Sunday-school. For considerably more than one generation these schools have been at work here, and now their strength and the hold they have upon the people is very great. I see their influence in the faces, in the behaviour of the girls at the sewing-schools; and I have noticed that the home has been frequently hallowed by Sunday-school associations."

AMERICAN MISSIONS.—The following is the summary of the operations of the American Board of Foreign Missions for the last year:—Central missions, 20; stations, 110; out-stations, 190. Missionaries, 144, with 180 American male and female assistants. Native pastors, teachers, and helpers, 751. Total number of labourers, 1,075. Churches, 174; members, 25,063; added last year, 1,283. Pupils in seminaries, boarding, and free schools, 8,439; printing establishments, 3; pages printed last year, 10,229,200.

THE ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.—In last year's report it was proposed to erect 100 memorial chapels, of which it was thought the larger number would look to the English society for aid. Since then no less than 300 memorial chapels have been opened; commenced, and projected to be completed by the end of 1864. Of this number, 130 have applied to the above society; and of these, the committee have voted aid to fifty-three, leaving seventy-seven to receive their much-needed help when the society shall secure the proposed additional 20,000*l.*; towards which they thankfully acknowledge, paid and promised, 8,000*l.*

THE DECLINE OF CANDIDATES FOR ORDINATION.—In the course of an article on the Christmas ordinations, the *Post* comments on the decline in the numbers of candidates, and continues:—"With such facts before us it is natural to ask, what is the cause of this falling off? And is there any remedy? . . . The truth must be told—the Church of England laity do nothing to support their clergy. They expect that to be done for them by endowment. . . . If we build a new church we think we have done our duty if we endow it with 150*l.* a year—the poor-rate and income-tax upon which will bring it down to 110*l.* If, for the better performance of the service, or the more efficient care of the poor, the incumbent of this beggarly endowment provides a curate, that is his affair; it is never thought to be any concern of ours how he is paid, or whether he is paid enough, or what privations the incumbent endures in order to have (for he does not keep) this poor stipendiary."

CHURCH-RATES AT STOCKINGFORD.—A vestry-meeting was lately held at the above place for granting a church-rate for the ensuing year. The expenses for the past year included salaries for collecting the rate, for sexton, for singing, and bell-ringing, all of which were opposed by Mr. B. Neale as being illegal. Mr. Neale said the only purposes for which a church-rate could be legally granted were repairs of the church, sacramental bread and wine, and washing the minister's surplice, and he could not think how a minister could conduct the service of God in a surplice, or a communicant could eat the bread and drink the wine which, perhaps, a poor man had been distressed to pay for during the week. If they would adopt the voluntary principle, he, Mr. Neale, would give 5*s.*; more than twice the amount of his rate, and he would assist them in collecting it. The Church party, however, had little faith in the generosity of their own supporters, and proposed a rate of 2*d.* in the pound, which was carried, the Church party, including some who were receiving parochial relief, having been pretty well whipped up to vote on the occasion.

CHURCH-RATES FOR DISTRICT CHURCHES.—At the Wandsworth Police-court, on Tuesday last week, a case of some importance came before Mr. Ingham, the sitting magistrate, involving the right of district parishes constituted under the act of 1856. From the statement of Mr. Vallance, retained by the churchwardens of the district parish of St. Mary, Balham, to prosecute the claim, it appeared that St. Mary's was separated from the present parish of Streatham in 1855, under an Order in Council dated 13th August in that year. On the 26th June in the present year a rate was made by the vestry, after notice from the churchwardens, of 4*d.* in the pound, for the repair and support of the district church. Mr. T. O. Hutton, a gentleman residing at Tooting, and some others refused to pay on the ground that the district parish had no power to levy a Church-rate, that right remaining with the mother parish to any Church-rate made by the vestry of which the district or separated parishes were still liable. Thereupon summonses were taken out against the defaulters. Mr. Wright, who appeared for himself as

one of the parties summoned, Mr. Hutton, and several of the other defendants, stated that his objection was against the validity of the rate. The magistrate then referred to the Act 54 George III., which provides that if the validity of the rate is disputed, the justice is to forbear giving judgment, but leave the parties to proceed in the superior courts; and having read the clause and received from the defendants a formal declaration that they did so dispute the legality of the rate, and refused to pay it on that amongst other grounds, he declined to make any order. In the case of two or three of the persons summoned who did not attend, the magistrate issued warrants with the understanding that they were not to be acted upon if the parties attended on Wednesday, the 24th, and objected on the same grounds.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening an interesting meeting was held in Ebenezer Chapel, Ratcliffe-highway, on the occasion of an appointment of an evangelist to labour in that locality, under the superintendence of the Rev. James Bowry, and in connection with the Eastern District Union of the London Congregational Association. The evangelist appointed (Mr. Bern) has had large experience in the kind of work to which he is called in this spiritually dark locality; and from the addresses delivered by the Rev. John Kennedy, Rev. S. Eastman, Rev. J. De K. Williams, Rev. J. E. Richards, Rev. J. H. Wilson, and others, it appears that this mission has commenced operations under very encouraging prospects of success.

OPENING OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.—A correspondent at Naples, writing on the 16th, records an event of high interest to the English community there—the laying the first stone of an English Protestant church. Two years or so have passed since Garibaldi presented a piece of land for the site of the building, a gift which, after the lapse of some time and after various vicissitudes, was, through the powerful influence of Baron Ricasoli, confirmed by the Government of Victor Emmanuel. It lies in the Strada San Pasquale, at the back of the Riviera di Chiaja, a quiet yet central spot. It was a bright cold morning on the 16th, and there was a strong muster of English visitors and residents on the spot, with whom were intermingled a few Italians. On the north-west side of the future "Christian church"—the first, by-the-by, that will ever have been erected for Protestant worship in Southern Italy—a small temporary building had been thrown up, covered over, as the fashion is, with tricoloured hangings, and surmounted by the British and Italian flags. In the interior of the building, too, there was the cross of Savoy worked in the tapestry.

CHURCHING EXTRAORDINARY.—A very curious case of "churching" took place at St. John's Church on Sunday week last. It appears that a person living at Mr. Chiverton's, in Elm Grove, near Newport, had sent a notice to the Rev. Richard Hollings of her intention of being "churched" that afternoon. The weather proving wet, she was prevented from going, but, however, the servant, a girl about seventeen or eighteen, but apparently six or seven years older, was told that she might go to church, and St. John's being the nearest place, she went there. Upon arriving at the door she met the above-named rev. gentleman, who told her to go in, and, having placed her in a pew, adjusted himself in his robes, and read over her the service for the "Churching of Women," and the girl returned home, where, from being so short a time gone, she was questioned, as to where she had been, to which she replied, "To St. John's Church." She was told that she could not be, as there was no service there in the afternoon, to which the innocent girl answered, "Yes, marm, there was, and the parson axed me in, and then went and put on summit white, and read a great deal about safe delivery, and when I cum'd out he came up to me and said he was glad I'd got so well out of my confinement, and I told him I was never confined for stealing anything in all my life, and walked away."—*Hants Independent*.

PROTESTS AGAINST BISHOP COLENSO.—A considerable body of the clergy of the diocese of Winchester have addressed a memorial to their bishop on Bishop Colenso's recent work, and his lordship has promised to bring the matter under the notice of his episcopal brethren at the earliest possible opportunity. The memorialists say:—"We desire to record our most decided protest against the book, and to assure your lordship that we view the attack which it makes upon the Bible with the utmost indignation. We feel that the book is calculated to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon our own Church, but upon the cause of religion at large, tending as it manifestly does to unsettle the faith of those who are feeble or unlearned, and to confirm in error those whose minds are already set against the truth. We have no doubt that the book will receive the most complete refutation, but we know not how to express in sufficiently strong terms our deep grief that such a book should have been written by a bishop of our Church. We do not presume to suggest what steps should be taken by our ecclesiastical rulers to wipe off this stain upon our Church, but we trust that if (as we are informed) there is no law under which the Bishop of Natal can be proceeded against he may at least receive from those to whose opinion he would naturally attach the greatest weight so strong an expression of their disapproval of his book as may induce him to resign the high office which he now fills in the Church."—The Bishop of Rochester has intimated to Bishop Colenso a desire that he should not, under any circumstances, take part in the religious services of the Church within the limits of the diocese of Rochester.

Religious Intelligence.

THE PREACHERS AT THE THEATRES.—At the various services on Sunday the preachers were:—Surrey: Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, Incumbent of St. James's, Holloway. Standard: Rev. Dr. Fry. Princess's Concert Rooms: Mr. Lydall and another. Pavilion: Rev. R. Bushel (United Free Wesleyan). Effingham (to an audience of Whitechapel slaughtermen): Mr. Jeffery.

MISSIONARY VALEDICTORY SERVICE.—On Thursday evening, a valedictory service was held in Baywater Chapel, for the purpose of taking leave of, and commending in prayer to God, six brethren who were on the eve of their departure for mission stations in India and Ceylon. There was a numerous attendance of friends of the missionary cause, including several of the personal acquaintances of the missionaries. The platform was occupied by the four general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The six missionaries sat in the front pews. — *Watchman*.

CITY-ROAD CHAPEL—RECOGNITION SERVICE.—The Rev. Alexander Hannay, of Dundee, who commenced his labours at the City-road Congregational Chapel about four months ago, was formally recognised by a number of his ministerial brethren at a meeting held in the chapel on Thursday evening. The large chapel was well filled with a deeply interested audience, presided over by Mr. Ford, the senior deacon of the church, who narrated the circumstances that had preceded the formation of Mr. Hannay's connection with his present charge. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. John Pillans and the Rev. Samuel Martin; and addresses were delivered by the same gentlemen, together with the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, the former minister of the chapel; the Rev. Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel; and the Rev. Henry Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington. The proceedings were of a very interesting character.

WEST BROMPTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On Tuesday evening the church and congregation assembling at this chapel held a tea-party, their minister, the Rev. C. Winter (who has recently been elected to the pastorate over them), presiding. Upwards of 130 persons were assembled in this small but interesting place of worship, and an interesting address was delivered by the pastor. The much-respected deacon, Mr. Fewster, then rose, and in an appropriate and clever speech, in the name of the church and congregation assembling for Divine worship at that place, presented the Rev. Mr. Winter with a purse most elegantly worked by one of the ladies of the church, and containing thirty guineas, as a token of the estimation and regard in which the labours of the rev. gentleman were held by those under his ministration during the short time he had laboured amongst them. The rev. gentleman was deeply affected in returning thanks. He expressed his hope that the present very small and humble building would soon have to give place to a larger and more appropriate edifice, better adapted for the wants of such a growing neighbourhood. The ground had already been secured for a new chapel. After very interesting addresses from the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. March, and Mr. Barrett, the esteemed deacon for so many years of Trevor Chapel, the meeting separated.

WINCHESTER.—The Rev. William H. Fuller, late of New College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church in this city to the co-pastorate with the Rev. William Thorne.

CASTLE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, READING.—The Rev. R. Bulmer, of Walsall, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church assembling in Castle-street Chapel, Reading, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his ministry there on the second Sabbath in February, 1863.

HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.—The Rev. J. G. Roberts, late of Berkeley-street, Liverpool, has accepted the cordial invitation of the members of the Independent Church, Howden, to become their pastor, and will commence his ministrations in his new sphere of labour on the first Sabbath in January.

AXMINSTER, DEVON.—On Wednesday, December 10th, the Rev. S. J. Le Blond was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Congregational church assembling in this town. The Rev. R. Penman, of Seaton, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, delivered an introductory discourse founded on Acts xxiv. 14, showing the reasons why Congregationalists dissent from the Established Church. The usual questions having been asked, the Rev. J. Hoxley addressed words of brotherly council and encouragement to the pastor. The Rev. J. Guenett, of Point-in-View, near Lymington, offered up a recognition prayer. The Rev. W. Denham, of Chard, preached to the congregation. A large number of friends from adjoining places assembled to tea.

WYCLIFFE CHAPEL, STEPNEY.—RECOGNITION SERVICE.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., the Rev. Walter Hardie, B.A., of New College, was ordained to the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney. The congregation at the morning service was very large. The Rev. T. Aveling, of Kingland, read from the Scriptures Eph. iv. and 1 Tim. iii., and offered prayer. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, gave the introductory discourse on the Constitution of a Christian Church from 1 Cor. v. 7. 8. The usual questions were suitably asked by the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar. N. J. Powell, Esq., and the newly-appointed minister, replied in an appropriate and

satisfactory manner. The Rev. Charles Hardie, of Thame, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Dr. Halley, President of New College, delivered the charge from 1 Tim. iv. 16; and the Rev. J. Kennedy, M.A., concluded the service with prayer. In the evening, the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, and the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached to a numerous and attentive audience. Amongst those who were present at the services were the Revs. Professor Godwin, Mark Wilks, W. Statham, W. Tyler, S. Bevan, W. Dorling, George Williams, Esq., O. E. Mudie, Esq., J. Carter, Esq., Chas. Reed, Esq., Dr. Edwin Lankester, and the students of New College.

BROMSGROVE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, very interesting services were held in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Robert Tuck, B.A., as minister of the Congregational Church in the above place. The services of the day were introduced by a very clear and earnest exposition of Congregational principles by the Rev. J. Marsden, B.A., of Kidderminster. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. J. Richards, of Stourbridge; after which the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, of Argyle Chapel, Bath; and an impressive and affectionate charge was delivered to the pastor by his late tutor, the Rev. T. R. Barker, principal of Spring-hill College. About forty visitors and friends dined together at the Cross Hotel, and after dinner several speeches were delivered, in which the new minister was spoken of very kindly. In the evening an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Birmingham, from the words, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." This he said signifying what death he should die. The services were attended by large and interested congregations, and Mr. Tuck enters on his labours with very encouraging prospects of usefulness and success.

WARMINGSTON, WILTS.—COMMON-CLOSE CHAPEL.—This chapel was reopened for public worship on Wednesday last, after having been closed for a few weeks that it might undergo considerable renovation. At the hour announced for the tea-meeting, a considerable number of friends from other congregations in the town and neighbourhood showed their cordiality by crowding into the large school-room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. After the doxology was sung, the chair was taken by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol. The National Anthem having been sung, the Rev. H. M. Gunn said he had much pleasure in stating that, though the entire cost would be not less than 240*l.*, yet that through the assistance of some kind friends not more than 60*l.* or 70*l.* were wanted to pay all the expenses incurred. After a few short addresses, with acknowledgments of the satisfactory way in which the improvements had been effected, the meeting terminated with pleasant and thankful sentiments at the success which had been attained. At the subsequent service nearly every seat was occupied. An able and earnest discourse was preached by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of London; after which the collection amounted to 23*l.*, making, with the proceeds of the previous meeting, 36*l.* On Lord's-day sermons were preached by the Rev. D. Thomas, of Bristol, and the remaining 30*l.* were then raised.

ST. ALBANS.—The recognition of the Rev. William Braden, late of Cheshunt College, as pastor of the Congregational Chapel, St. Albans, took place on Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862. After singing, the first portion of the afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. H. A. New, of Bushey, who read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. H. B. Ingram, of Paddington Chapel, London, then gave an able address upon "The Constitution of a Christian Church." After the usual questions and answers, the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Cheshunt, offered the recognition prayer. The charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel, London, from 2 Tim. ii. 15. The Rev. W. Upton, of St. Albans (Baptist), concluded the service by prayer. At five o'clock many persons adjourned to the vestry for tea, where various addresses were delivered by some of the ministers and friends present. At half-past six o'clock, the evening service was begun by singing, and by the Rev. W. Griffiths, of Hitchin, reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bedford Chapel, London, then preached to the people, from Matt. v. 14, an intensely interesting and eloquent discourse, which was greatly appreciated by a most attentive congregation. These interesting services were brought to a close by the Rev. S. Davies, of Barnet, offering prayer. Several of the neighbouring ministers were present, and a large number of students from Cheshunt College. Gratifying success has attended the labours of the Rev. W. Braden for the past nine months of his ministry here.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening a public meeting on behalf of the Irish Evangelical Society and Congregational Home Mission was held at Brunswick Chapel, Brunswick-square, Bristol; W. Sommerville, Esq., of Bitton, in the chair. In an eloquent speech he spoke of the claims which the society, whose object was the evangelisation of Ireland, had upon the people of this country, dwelling upon the superstition and degradation of the Irish population; and said he had promised to give 5*l.* per year to the society. If the wealthy men of that city could be interested in the cause, they would, no doubt, find that Bristol would be up to the mark. The Rev. D. Thomas moved the first resolution, "That this meeting, deeply grieving over the spiritual ignorance and degradation of the great masses of the population in the sister island, rejoices at the efforts put forth for Ireland's evangelisation." In a speech of an

exceedingly practical character he said Ireland had great claims upon them, on account of the wrong they had, done her for many centuries—political and ecclesiastical wrongs, many of which were continued to the present time. The Rev. M. Caston seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. W. Tarbotton moved the second resolution, thanking God for the success which had attended the operations of the society during the past year, and pledging the meeting to give its support to the cause. In the course of a very excellent speech he said that Ireland ought not to be forgotten by those who contributed to Christ's cause in other lands. One cause of the indifference which existed in this country with regard to the spiritual condition of Ireland was the ignorance that prevailed as to the real state of the people there. It was impossible, without visiting that country, to form any idea of the terrible degradation and superstition that existed among them. Another cause was that the people here had been disappointed, because results which they anticipated in times past had not been fully realised. He spoke at great length of the operations of the society, showing that it had been very successful; and that they were now proposing, but were only waiting for assistance, to establish new missions in several other parts of Ireland. The income for the last year ending 30th of April, including a balance of 700*l.*, was 2,920*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; disbursements, 2,778*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; but there was a considerable sum owing to the treasurer for advances. It was hoped, by God's continued blessing and promised subscription of friends, that the income of the society next year, instead of being 2,000*l.*, would considerably exceed 4,000*l.* The Rev. S. Hebditch briefly seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. W. D. Wills expressed his sympathy with the objects of the society, and promised to contribute 5*l.* per year to its funds. A collection was then made, and the meeting closed by singing the Doxology.

NEW BICENTENARY CHAPEL AT BISHOP'S WALTHAM.—On Thursday last, this neat and commodious chapel was opened for public worship, and is one of the most perfect and complete places of worship in Hampshire. The foundation-stone of this edifice was laid in June last. There is a minister's vestry, and a lecture or school-room at the back of the chapel. The Rev. William Maunsell, the minister of the place, commenced the afternoon service by giving out a hymn. The Rev. John Woodwork, the Secretary of the Hampshire Congregational Union, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. Thomas Adkins, the venerable pastor of the Chapel Above Bar, Southampton, preached an effective and useful sermon from Isaiah lx. 13—"And I will make the place of my feet glorious," which was listened to with fixed attention by a good congregation. The Rev. John Hill, of Southampton, closed the service by prayer. In the evening a public meeting was held, and, notwithstanding the rain was pouring down, the chapel was well filled. Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, occupied the chair. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. W. H. Bower, of Hythe, offered prayer. The Rev. John Woodwork, secretary to the Hampshire Congregational Union, then gave a statement of the antecedent events which had led to the erection of that place of worship. Mr. R. Lankester, the secretary to the committee, made a few remarks, and read the financial statement, which showed that the cost of the chapel was 1,560*l.* Towards this, 1,050*l.* had been promised or received. The English Chapel-building Society had given 50*l.*, and lent 150*l.* for ten years, free of interest; and Mr. Morley had promised 50*l.* if 250*l.* were raised, leaving a balance of about 255*l.* to be paid off. The Rev. W. Maunsell, the minister of the chapel, then made a brief statement. He said that they were about to commence a day as well as a Sunday-school. They were driven to take that course, because it was threatened that any children who came to the latter should be turned out of the National school. But they were not ejected.

Well, I had hoped the matter was all quietly settled, but it was afterwards considered advisable by the clergyman of the parish to increase the pay of those children who came to our Sunday-school, and attended the National school. They said, "If you go to this Sunday-school we shall charge you double what we charge other children." The result was that some of the parents said to me, "Sir, you know our circumstances; we are poor; we can't afford to pay double; what can we do?" And some of the children go nowhere, because their parents are not in a position to pay double. Then, again, there is a constant source of irritation, because, if a poor parent sends his other child, and feels they are paying double for that child, you can well understand what feelings it gives rise to. I can pledge myself I have been driven to the formation of this school, because of what I have mentioned. But, apart from this, there is a school much needed. At present there is only one school in the place, and that a National one.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:—

I like the simplicity of this place, contrasted with the ornamented places with which one has become far too familiar. What with large columns and painted windows, all calculated to distract the attention from the preacher and the sermon, one is glad to sit in a room like this. . . . I think it right to say I have never had any misgivings as to the propriety of this step. There has been a great deal of temper manifested. I had nothing to do with it until the day we met to lay the foundation-stone, and it has led me to this conviction, that there is to be found in a district, of which this is the centre, a large amount of positive heathenism. I have reason to believe that there are hundreds of people who rarely enter a place of worship, and if I had been for a long course of years a spiritual teacher in a district like this, and knew that there were hundreds of persons systematically absenting themselves from a place of worship, and I had not used every means in my power to remedy the evil, I should feel utterly guilty in refer-

ence to the performance of my duty. Bishop's Waltham is in the centre of certain parishes, of which there are about six thousand persons. It appears that the exact parish of Bishop's Waltham contains 2,300 inhabitants. In addition to certain churches of the Establishment, there are two small Wesleyan chapels. Now, we come here simply to present a free Gospel to you. We have no power over you; we don't come with presents; we have no inducement on earth, but the utterance of loving words of sympathy. With the fervent hope that we shall be a blessing to the friends at Bishop's Waltham, I say to my friend, Mr. Maunsell, that I will help you in any way I can. Why it is atrocious to say to people you shall not come here because you go to that school. I heard of a case the other day in my own neighbourhood. A lady said to a poor man, "Now, if you don't send your child to this school you will have no blankets or clothing." "Allow me to ask you what you mean," said the man. "Suppose I hand this child over to your guidance and training, instead of earnestly striving as I do to act my own duty as its parent, are you able to say if I committed my child to your judgment and care, would you take the entire responsibility? If you say you will, there is the child at your own disposal, if you say you won't, there is the door." Need I say he was soon heard of, and soon assured that he would not suffer for such independence.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. J. Hill, T. Adkins, H. H. Carlisle, W. Lankester, and W. G. Lankester.

Correspondence.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is delightful to see so strong an expression of feeling in this country in favour of abolishing slavery in America, and I most cordially sympathise with it. At the same time, I by no means believe in sudden conversions, and greatly doubt the sincerity of all we hear respecting the Northerners. If they had been in earnest in respect to slavery, how comes it we did not hear of emancipation at the very beginning of this war? Why has the subject been left till the North finds itself unable to conquer the noble patriots of the South? I believe its anti-slavery professions are a sham, and nothing else—a sham which the people of this country will clearly see through. I regret to see from the address you published last week that many of my brother Nonconformists, both lay and clerical, uphold and advocate the cause of the North, and must be allowed strongly to remonstrate with them. The shooting down of black men in the streets, as "Manhattan" has stated in one of his letters; the treatment the people of New Orleans have suffered at the hands of General Butler and others; the atrocious murder of ten patriots of the South at Palmyra, and the imprisonment of a lady for singing a song—can these gentlemen swallow such atrocities as these?

I should say, first give the South her freedom, and then Europe will join Federal America in an earnest request to the Confederates to emancipate their slaves.

The above views I know are shared by many of my Nonconformist brethren as well as

Yours,
A NONCONFORMIST.

THE POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There is one aspect of this many-sided American struggle which has not obtained so large a share of public attention as it appears to me to deserve. I refer to its bearing upon the condition of the "white trash" which constitutes so large a proportion of the population of the Slave States.

The distant view of Constantinople, with its palaces and mosques, and picturesque piles of buildings rising in successive terraces, is described as peculiarly glorious and fascinating. But no sooner does the traveller enter the gates of the city than the illusion disperses like a mirage, and sight and taste are offended by the ugliness of the buildings, the squalor of the people, and the filth of the streets. The city of the Sultan is a type of the Southern Confederation. In the far distance we seem to see a brave people of some five million whites, struggling for freedom and independence, undismayed by reverses, and unconquered by their more numerous and wealthy enemies. But on closer inspection we discover that this mighty conflict is being carried on exclusively in the interest of less than 300,000 slaveowners. I will endeavour to make good this somewhat sweeping allegation.

Tested by the Benthamite maxim, that the supreme end of Government is to promote "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," the Southern Confederation is entirely undeserving the sympathy of the world. "In the Cotton States," says the Rev. W. Taylor, a minister of the Episcopal Methodist Church in America, "about forty-seven per cent. of the population are slaves, about forty-nine per cent. non-slaveholders, leaving but four per cent. who own the slaves and most of the real estate, and rule the whole concern. These non-slaveholders have little more responsibility for slavery than the slaves themselves. As for public opinion in the South there is none, but such as will receive the endorsement of the pro-slavery lords."

By thus reducing the Southern Confederation to its original elements, we are enabled to gain a clear view of its true relation to the interests of all concerned. The society of the Southern States, says Professor Cairnes, "resolves itself into three classes—the slaves on whom devolves all the regular industry; the slaveowners who reap all its fruits; and an idle lawless rabble who lives dispersed over vast plains in a condition little removed from absolute barbarism." This general statement of the case requires some qualification. There is a large number of whites in the large and small cities and towns of the South, who are neither slaveowners nor *proletaires*, but are engaged in trading, commercial, and other general pursuits. But they form but a moderate proportion of that 49 per cent. of the inhabitants who do not own slaves. The Southern States are essentially agricultural, and by far the greater part of their scattered population has lived upon the soil. What the condition of these "mean whites" was before the war is sufficiently notorious. Professor Cairnes speaks of them, and his description is confirmed by Mr.

Olmstead and numerous Southern writers, as "a numerous horde of people, who too poor to keep slaves, and too proud to work, prefer a vagrant and precarious life spent in the desert, to engaging in occupations which would associate them with the slave, whom they despise. In the Southern States no less than five millions of human beings are now said to exist in this manner, in a condition little removed from savage life, eking out a wretched subsistence by hunting, by fishing, by hiring themselves out for occasional jobs, by plunder. Combining the restlessness and contempt for regular industry peculiar to the savage, with the vices of the *proletaire* of civilised communities, these people make up a class at once degraded and dangerous; and constantly reinforced as they are, by all that is idle, worthless, and lawless among the population of the neighbouring States, form an inexhaustible preserve of ruffianism, ready at hand for all the worst purposes of Southern ambition. The planters complain of these people for their idleness, for corrupting their slaves, for their thievish propensities; but they cannot dispense with them, for, in truth, they form an indispensable function in the economy of slave societies, of which they are at once the victims and the principal supporters. It is from their ranks that the filibustering expeditions are recruited, which have been found so effective an instrument in extending the domain of the slave power. They furnish the 'Border Ruffians' who, in the colonisation struggle with the Northern States, contend with Free-soilers on the territories; and it is to their antipathy to the negroes that the planters securely trust for repressing every attempt at servile insurrection." ("The Slave Power," pp. 75-6.)

Would the "independence" of the South be likely to benefit this, the overwhelming majority of its white population? I cannot see how this is possible so long as slavery exists to make them at once "the victims and the principal supporters" of the system. They are an excrescence, and must continue to be so. In a political point of view their power will be small. To leave out of sight their uniform ignorance and degradation, it is impossible that the "mean whites" scattered over a territory as large as Europe can combine against the slave aristocracy. If they did it would avail little against a compact oligarchy of slaveowners, who, by virtue of the electoral law, are invested with three votes for every five slaves, and who thus enjoy a monopoly of political power. Socially, the majority of the whites, who are not slaveowners, have no hope of advancement under the present system. There is no room for them in the economy of Southern life. The planters neither employ nor need their industry. The slaves do nearly all the work on the estates and farms, and the very presence of the mean whites in the neighbourhood of a plantation is so much a source of annoyance and suspicion that the slave aristocracy will pay high prices to buy them off. What benefits can "independence" bring to this numerous, degraded, and indolent people? It will not place them in the same position as the immigrant to the Western States, whose industry is able in a few years to secure him a competence. But it will strengthen the despotism of the slaveowning class, and enable them more securely to carry out their avowed policy. For this oligarchy to promote the education and social status of these *proletaires* would be to raise up a class which would seriously menace their monopoly of power. Under the slave system, the interests of the slaveowners and the non-slaveholding white population are, and must always be, antagonistic.

Even the immense changes which the present struggle must entail and has already brought about in the South, will not alter the action of this inflexible law, so long as slavery continues to be "the corner-stone" of the new Confederation. Undoubtedly the "white trash" has been utilised by the war. They constitute the bone and sinew of the Confederate armies, and their nomadic habits and addiction to wild sports make them excellent material to weave into soldiers. In that condition—viz., as the hireling tools of the propertied classes, it will be the interest of the rulers of the South to keep them. To disband so numerous a body of men, versed in military life, who have no natural position in the social system, would be an extreme peril. But if retained as soldiers the whites of the South would be a standing menace to the Northern States, a large portion of whose population cannot long be spared from industrial life. Is it surprising that the North should fight with desperation against a system which will alter the whole structure of American society, and become a perennial source of danger and anxiety to the American continent? The fundamental principle of the Southern Confederation is at war with free labour everywhere on the North American continent. To suppose that two antagonistic systems, not merely of political but of social life, can exist side by side, is disproved by all experience. There will be no peace for the American continent till one or the other prevails. If the Union were dissolved tomorrow, the Federal Power would be obliged to maintain a gigantic military force as a protection against the *proletaire* armies of the South. A slave Power constituted as is the Southern Confederation is not only the enemy of civilisation, but a perpetual terror to its neighbours.

It seems to me, then, perfectly clear that Southern "independence" is sought not (of course) for the benefit of the slaves, and not, certainly, for the advantage of the overwhelming majority of the white population, whose labour is a drug in the Slave States, and who never can become industrious and prosperous citizens so long as slavery exists. Consequently, British sympathy is, in reality, given to the 300,000 Southern slaveowners.

Yours, &c.,
ANTI-SLAVERY.

London, December 22, 1862.

REASONS AGAINST THE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As you have not been of the number of religious editors who have been misled by the secular press, or who are unable to look through the mist that gathers around questions of morals when combined with political elements, I am anxious that there should not be any lurking error in the conclusions to which you arrive as to the final issue of the American war. I allude to a paragraph in your Summary of the 3rd inst., which expresses a fear as to the final ability of the North to accomplish what they have undertaken. It reads thus,—"But the most ardent well-wishers of the North cannot see how the South is to be conquered, though they

may sincerely desire that when the conflict ceases, the Federals may be in a position to enforce terms which will confine the Southern Confederation within such restricted limits as will ensure the gradual extinction of slavery. To bring back the South would be possible only by bringing back slavery into the Union." It is, if possible, to remove this impression that I have arranged the following "because" for your paper, although some of them may have reached the public through some other channel.

Yours truly,

A. WOODRUFF.

Lausanne, Dec. 19, 1862.

REASONS WHY NO LOVER OF AMERICA OR OF MANKIND SHOULD WISH FOR A PEACE THAT INVOLVES A SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Because it would destroy the present Government, which has proved itself, as a theory, all that can be hoped for in human government, except its perpetuity.

2. Because any essential modification of its constitution, or division of its territory, would destroy confidence in all future attempts at representative or constitutional government.

3. Because it would encourage a minority, when defeated in an election, to resist authority by violence, which would be fatal to all representative or self-constituted government.

4. Because it would justify and stimulate rebellion against all government, without any reason, or any cause which any two intelligent men would render alike.

5. Because it would encourage unprincipled politicians, when they get a government into their hands, to abuse the confidence of their constituents, and betray their cherished institutions to anarchy and destruction.

6. Because it would revive questions that past generations have justly settled with England, France, and Spain, that could not be reopened without imperilling the progress of a century and the peace of the world.

7. Because Great Britain furnishes illustrious examples of the benefits of union, even after the sanguinary struggles for separation of Scotland and Ireland.

8. Because Italy furnishes an example, where sin and corruption had first divided, and then destroyed, an empire, which it is now the desire of nations to reunite.

9. Because any division of the moral and political forces of the Union would array the parts against each other, thus producing feuds more sanguinary than those of South America, because of the more ardent temperament of the Anglo-Saxon race.

10. Because the fruits of the present Government during the eighty years of its existence have been realised in the peopling of a wilderness, raising a population from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000, establishing schools and churches among them, equal in excellence and number to any in the world, and converting a population, which, beyond its own natural increase, was taken, for the most part, from the worst populations of Europe, into as intelligent and virtuous a nation as now peoples the globe.

11. Because the whole of the present Union is not too large, either to furnish an asylum for the oppressed of nations, or to work out the theories of self-government, and the separation of Church and State.

12. Because the Protestant religion needs just such a Power still, to check the institution of Romanism, secure civil and religious liberty, and guarantee them against reaction.

13. Because it would furnish to the world a fatal instance in which a groundless reason, nay, a wicked one, impudently asserted and violently fought for, was taken for a good cause for rebelling against solemn compacts, and even self-constituted authority.

14. Because it would call into existence an oligarchical form of government, fitted only for the dark and feudal ages.

15. Because it would encourage ambitious men to perpetuate institutions like slavery, rendering a people ignorant and barbarous, converting them into ferocious savages, and then leading them over the crushed hopes of the race to victory wholly for their own aggrandisement.

16. Because it would revive the slave-trade, to the desolation of Africa and the disgrace of Christendom.

17. Because it would subject the feeble republics of Central and South America to the invasion of the Southern States, for the sole purpose of prostituting their soil to the slavery system.

18. Because no compact or treaty could be made, which would be executed, with a people who now sacrifice every principle of justice and policy for the avowed aggrandisement of slavery; and a cessation of hostilities would only increase their resources for a more bitter conflict than that now raging.

19. Because there can be no compromise with the powers of slavery that would not involve the giving up of all principle and submission to terms which would shock the moral sense of mankind.

[See Count de Gasparin upon "The Uprising of a Great People," and "America before Europe."]

20. Because it would admit that sin is better than death, slavery than war.

21. Because there are no natural boundaries between the North and the South, and any peace to-day based upon a division would be broken to-morrow.

22. Because the running away of slaves of itself would be a continual cause of war, and were the South separated from the North, no treaty could be made with them which would not involve the surrender of the slaves both from the North and Canada.

23. Because the people of the South, except for the demoralisation of the system of slavery, would never have complained of the North, nor have desired a separation on the frivolous arguments based upon difference of origin and taste.

24. Because the terms of peace and union which the present Government now offer and have continually pressed upon the acceptance of the South, are everything the South have asked except the extension of slavery; and the payment for slaves justly forfeited by the crime of rebellion is more than any Power not wishing a division would ask at the hands of the North.

25. Because the wealth that is now being furnished for Christianising the heathen and the amelioration of mankind is wanted for that purpose more than to perpetuate civil wars, which must be the result of a division.

26. Because when the military power of less than 400,000 slaveholders is broken, there will be 5,000,000 of white free men and 4,000,000 of coloured free men disenthralled. To these the present army will take an open Bible education and free institutions, which in five years will so identify them with the North that any proposition for a separation would disgust them, if possible, as much as the reasons now given for separation disgust those who understand them.

27. Because the North could not submit to terms of peace dictated by the sole interests of slavery without incurring the just execration of mankind—nay, without high treason against the mandates of Heaven and the well-being of every creature bearing the image of God.

28. Because it would not teach that neutrality towards old friends and allies, when their rights are unquestionable, which is treachery, means loss of commerce and home suffering. Honesty, which would have been the best policy, declaring against causeless rebellion, would have given the world commerce and cotton, within thirty days after the first shot at Fort Sumter.

29. Because it would encourage foreign Governments to intermeddle with the sacred rights of other nations, with a view of dividing and weakening their Government, that they might rub out the institutions of freedom for selfish ends.

30. Because it would encourage the commercial power of a country to plot against State policy through the channels of trade, invite conspiracies with foreign nations, and with money pervert a free press into a mercenary engine, to defeat the designs of a just government.

31. Because our real friends, who advise a division, now or ever, ought to see that it would not only be surrendering all, but would convict the North of a guilty blunder, while obeying the clearest providential teachings. Instead of helping us, such friends, whatever they may say, are our worst enemies.

32. Because the moral and material interests of a nation are indissoluble. Whenever and wherever the army power outraged the rights of the African, the Northern arms suffered defeat. Not one less reverse than we have had could have brought forth the proclamation of freedom without jeopardising the Government by political reaction. Since its promulgation we have had no essential defeat. Nevertheless, Governments, like individuals, stand by grace and not by merit. In our future we may hope for, but not rashly presume upon, the unity of a Government which we believe to be ordained of Heaven and conformed to the best examples in Sacred History.

33. Because while the recent elections show a return of power to the Democratic party, not one man elected but is in favour of the Union and the war for it. The Republican party, in the providence of God, will have removed the millstone of slavery from the neck of the nation, and no party will again outrage the conscience of Christendom by adopting it. By the aid of Heaven, the Democratic party, with its policy of free-trade, will soon restore the peace and commerce of all nations.

34. Because it would fasten the chains of slavery on 4,000,000 of human beings for centuries to come.

Intervention offered on the basis of Union, would only intensify the present paroxysm of madness in the South—on the basis of separation, it could only receive the support of despotisms, which would be doomed by the offer of it, unless the history of the world's progress is to be reversed.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SERMONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Ready-made sermon (like ready-made clothing) establishments are evidently doing a large stroke of business. Do you think there is an opening for a Bishop's Charge Factory? If so, please publish the accompanying specimen, and apprise your readers Lords Spiritual, that the undersigned is prepared to take "orders."

Ishington, Dec. 22, 1862.

N. R.

MY LORD BISHOP'S CHARGE TO CLERKS.

Dearly Beloved Reverends,—As few objects are more pleasant for a clergyman to behold, than a good cure, so few sights are more gratifying to an ordinary, than your presence upon these extraordinary occasions.

We can offer you no more welcome greeting than the assurance that it is not our intention to address you for two hours and a half. Thus we may depend on your remaining to the end of our performance, and deprive you of any excuse for a premature visit to Amen-corner.

Our official visitation occurring only with the frequency of Leap year might seem to justify a lengthened infliction, but we have in mind that in the probable event of a Eutychus or two being here, remedial measures might not prove so efficacious now, as they did in the days of those whose gifts we inherit, and from whom it is easy to trace our descent.

(Descent! did we say? Pray let not the sound of that word mislead.) We refer, not, of course, to *d-i-s-c-e-n-d*, that were a coming down indeed! neither do we wish the word to convey the idea of any manifest degeneracy.

Dearly Beloved,—Ye that have knowledge of the times will agree with us that we have not much, at this time, to be in an ecstasy about. The times in which we live are *critical* in more senses than one. They have been so since the year 90, or rather since the publication of the *ninety* tracts.

Our enemies admit the cheering fact, that in hundreds of churches truth is ably proclaimed; our friends, however, who are better informed, find in thousands of parishes their weekly fare is but weakly, and the "home-brewed" supplied is of a character by no means tempting or elevating. We confess (and confession is good for the soul), in few congregations do their theological instructions exist in "the pleasures of memory." In many places, the light is dim, and oftentimes have we been reminded, during these obscure days, that we are not yet out of the winter of our preaching history.

The times, we have remarked, are critical. May we not venture to describe them, in equally novel phraseology, as positively "out of joint."

But, who is qualified to set the limb ecclesiastical? Limbs of the law? Alas, brethren, have we not applied to them before? and have they not failed to restore the Church's members to health and soundness?

To revert, however, to the topic of preaching. It has been suggested, with a view to increased church attendance, it is important the clergyman's sermons should be

original. But if this experiment were extensively tried, sure we are that it would prove the most effectual method for the wholesale emptying of the churches. It is true, capacious edifices have been thronged where the incumbents of the benefices have been absentees and popular preachers have officiated for them. But we say, with our Hebdomal Homilist, it is cause for thankfulness "that amongst British institutions there is to be found a sermon manufactory." "Thither ye will do well to repair. If, as the *Saturday* authority informeth us, "to listen to Demosthenes or Bossuet once a week would be a serious nuisance," what encouragement should be derived by you, brethren, who are the very opposite of these! To preach just what comes into the head would never do; therefore we see no objection to the priest thus prefacing each pulpit oration: "Dearly beloved, please to take notice. I beg to announce that I bought the sermon I am about to read. If the discourse fails to give satisfaction, you, at any rate, will know that it is not one of my own composing."

Remember, also, the effect of a sermon, however excellent in itself, will be very much marred should it happen to be delivered by two divines in the same pulpit the same day (as was the case, we believe, at Oxford, one Sunday not long since). Let it be understood, as a rule, we approve the purchasing of sermons. Indeed, the opinion of the Bench has always been unanimous on this and kindred subjects, for which we cannot claim apostolic origin. One illustration may suffice, *e.g.*: It has ever been received, and maintained by us, that foreign wine is to be preferred to home-made productions. Nothing can dissociate one's English ideas of orthodoxy from old port. Of modern substitutes for this the Church of England knoweth nothing. Precisely on similar grounds we admire the wisdom that escheweth original compositions.

But, referring again to the reliefs proposed for the National Establishment in her season of difficulty, some acknowledgment must be presented to that illustrious political chieftain, who is now as famous for ecclesiastical budgets as for his other works of fiction. There are those, we are aware, who set a fictitious value upon whatever proceeds from this renowned author of romance. A second party decline having anything to do with the Greeks or Jews, even though they offer presents. A third class will receive no dictum from the leader of the Opposition, except *cum grano salis*.

It is ever proper for us to be on our guard against the nostrums of ecclesiastical quackery. The specific submitted may be intrinsically valuable, but the question we have to put to ourselves is this:—"What will John Bull and his lady think of them?" Not often do real statesmen seek canonisation at the cost of political martyrdom. Union and organisation would doubtless accomplish much; but we, who are behind the scenes, know that a vast number of Pilates and Herods in our camp must be first made friends. The sound of discordant voices daily declareth that brethren do NOT dwell together in unity.

Repeatedly has it been hinted that the laity should do more for the Church. And so they might, in the way of giving their worldly goods. Into the priest's territory they must never trespass. We cannot suffer them to preach. We cannot allow them to pray how and where they like. For it is one of the distinctive glories of our Church, that she hath appointed the exact places when, and when only, the people may say "Amen." How free from Separatists, and what a great country this would be, if all, also, were only to think and write according to act of Parliament! How happy should we all then be! how much better able to appreciate the blessings enjoyed by us in our glorious constitution of Church and State!

Another topic just now invites remark. In these times, so perilous to the peace of the Church, what should occur but a disturbance, which a right reverend prelate kicked up, directly he set foot on distant burning sands? "There is always some nonsensical thing or another coming into our village," remarked "the oldest inhabitant," when informed that a comet was expected; and so we are continually being scandalised (we had almost said *flabbergasted*), by the constant discovery of mare's nests.

At this present, weak but good brethren are great in their alarm. Eager to put the offender out, they put themselves out. Some tell us, they are *painfully* reminded of the days of *Paine*. Others make significant mention of Judas Iscariot. Many oracularly pronounce, "The bishop is gone to pot." Several inquire if benefit of clergy be abolished. All write his name in their black book, and would at once transfer this missionary—to the heathen! But, steady, not so fast, hearken! As there are scores of persons in this metropolis who cannot tell wheat from rye, or oaks from crab trees, so there are always individuals to be met with, who never know when they are well off. Many years ago, Dean Swift's definition of a Christian was, "an unbeliever in the pew." What wonder, if he be a sound CHURCHMAN, that such a one should be a "dignitary." Recollect, it is our duty to try to please *everybody*; that all will not be alike; and that we must expect some strange fish in our pale. This uproar will end (as schoolmasters have it) in "nought and carry nothing." To ourselves, it is the mere whistle of a traveller, apparently lost in a German fog. For his whistle he may yet pay dear. And even before other additions are made to the English episcopate, our right reverend and learned brother may be placed at the head of numbers, the sum total of whose ambition is the diocese of Coventry.

"In conclusion," his Lordship observed, "we have no alterations to suggest, for alterations may not be improvements. Let well alone. Get all you can. Keep all you get. Take care of No. 1. On self-denial it would not be becoming for a Prelate to speak. If the young and noble and promising are backward in coming forward (as some have notified), assure them goodly prizes still exist in the Establishment, that all our chapels are chapels-of-ease, that nepotism will last as long as preferences, that sinecures always will be, AND THAT A NATIONAL CHURCH CAN HAVE NO STRAIT GATE. Our Prayer-book is like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Whatever is—*is* right. Because curates may be underpaid, believe not Bishops are overpaid. We are all human. And you may as well attempt to bring back the manners and customs of our 'rude' forefathers as to entirely do away with the money-changers in our Temples. Still what you, brethren, have to covet is to be content in that station of life to which you have been

called, and you can now (as they say at certain times in certain courts of law) 'be at your ease' until our next visitation."

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. (Per Africa, *via* Halifax.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

General Butler's Sequestration Committee continue their confiscation measures at New Orleans. Immense quantities of goods and contents of splendid mansions are daily being sold by auction. General Butler occupies a house vacated by Dr. Campbell, who left when the Federals occupied the city, closing his house and leaving everything, including his plate. General Butler has extended his confiscation order to all that part of the state of Louisiana east of Mississippi River, except the parishes of New Orleans, St. Brener, and Plaque Mines.

A sharp fight has occurred near Laverne, Tennessee, between Nashville and Murfreesborough, in which the Confederates were twice repulsed.

A bark which has arrived at New York passed on the 5th inst., off Hatteras, eight steamers steering due south, supposed to be part of General Banks's expedition.

The Governor of New Hampshire has ordered the draft to commence on the 24th inst. in the towns which have not filled their quotas.

The *New York Times* has the following private letter from an officer in one of the South-western armies:—

If I should tell you the state of demoralisation of many of our old regiments in the Valley of the Mississippi you would not believe it. They have no respect for man or woman, and are guilty of offences that, if committed at home, would send them to the Penitentiary for life. Similar representations are made in so many other quarters that it is no longer possible to doubt that portions of our army have become greatly demoralised. It is not a pleasant fact, but it is criminal to shut our eyes to it. Every loyal organ of opinion in the land should raise its voice against it and demand its suppression.

General M'Clellan is giving evidence in Washington before the court of inquiry into the conduct of General M'Dowell. General M'Clellan testifies strongly in his favour. He said he had no doubt, and it had always been his opinion, that the army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond if General M'Dowell's corps had not been separated from it. General M'Clellan also believed that if General M'Dowell's command had joined the army of the Potomac by way of Hanover Court-house, from Fredericksburg, the Federals would have had Richmond in one week after the junction. He did not hold General M'Dowell responsible for not joining him on either occasion.

In the Senate a bill has been introduced to establish an arsenal and ordnance depot on the tide-waters of New York Harbour.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill admitting Western Virginia as a State by a vote of 96 to 55. The bill provides for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. It had previously passed the Senate.

It is reported that 150,000 dols. in specie have been saved from the steamer *Golden Gate*.

The British steamer *Greyhound* arrived at Galveston Bay on the 14th of November.

A movement is on foot in New York to get aid for the distressed operatives in France.

The following are extracts from the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris:—

Mr. Dayton writes to Mr. Seward, in March, that at an interview with the Emperor he stated that the opinion of Americans was, that if France and England would withdraw their recognition of the Southern insurrectionists as belligerents the rebellion would collapse at once. If this recognition were withdrawn, Mr. Dayton believed that as an equivalent the blockade would be raised at an early date.

The Emperor replied that the recognition of the Southerners as belligerents was made upon an understanding with England; that some legal questions were originally involved, and that he must consult M. Thouvenel. When the insurrection broke out the Emperor did not suppose the North would succeed, and it was the general belief of European statesmen that the two sections would never come together again. This belief was the principal reason why the concession of belligerent rights was granted.

On the 6th of November, Mr. Dayton writes to Mr. Seward that M. Thouvenel had just told him France and the other Powers regretted the war, but had no intention to interfere.

In reply to Mr. Dayton's inquiry if France, England, and Russia were conferring upon the propriety of offering mediation, M. Thouvenel said that the wish the war could be ended, or something be done with the consent of the belligerent parties, had been and was still entertained, but nothing had been resolved upon. France reserved to herself the right to express this wish to the parties if it was thought advisable to do so, or that good would grow out of it.

Mr. Dayton presumed that the expression of such a wish would be but an offer of mediation in another form.

M. Thouvenel said that if there were any word that could express less than mediation that word should be used in its place.

Mr. Dayton then asked M. Thouvenel if his offer or suggestion were refused, what would be the consequence?

M. Thouvenel replied, "Nothing. America and France would remain friends." He said that the recognition of the South would not follow the refusal by America to accept mediation, but everything would remain as before.

Mr. Dayton said that America would regard the

acknowledgment of the South as a form of intervention. M. Thouvenel assented, saying they did not think of in any way intruding into American affairs, or intervening in any form. Their intent would be comprised in the expression of a wish to be useful if it could be done with the consent of both parties. The Emperor was still disposed to act the part of friend between North and South if they should mutually request, and nothing more, except that the calamitous civil war had increased and strengthened that wish on the Emperor's part.

Mr. Dayton unofficially informed M. Thouvenel that such an offer, if ever made, would come to nothing.

A despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton is also published, stating that America has a right to insist that France shall not make use of the war she is carrying on in Mexico to raise an anti-Republican or anti-American government, or maintain such government in power. France having disclaimed such designs, America is bound to wait, and not anticipate their execution.

A despatch from Mr. Clay, in Russia, to Mr. Seward, dated January last, urges him to offer to the Canadians union with America, and to send men and money into Ireland to stir up revolt. "Vengeance will sooner or later overtake England, the perfidious aristocrat," says Mr. Clay.

The latest telegrams are as follows:—

(Via Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (Evening).

Early this morning a portion of General Burnside's army attempted to construct bridges across the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. The Confederates immediately opened fire. The Federals persevered, and the army is prepared to cross as soon as the bridges are completed. General Franklin's division crossed the river about three miles below the city, meeting with slight opposition. The Federal gunboats are shelling the Confederates fifteen miles lower down, where they have concentrated.

A battle has occurred at Fayetteville, Arkansas, between 7,000 Federals and 24,000 Confederates. The fight lasted all day, until the Federals were reinforced by 5,000 men, and fell upon the Confederate rear. The Confederates were then repulsed, and retreated across the Boston Mountains, the Federals remaining in possession of the field. The Federal loss is stated at 1,000, that of the Confederates at 2,000 men.

The steamer *Alabama* has captured and burnt the ship *Starbuck*, in lat. 35 30, long. 66; also the ship *T. B. Wallis*, from Calcutta, in lat. 28 30, long. 66. The *Alabama* arrived at Martinique on the 17th ult., and landed the crews of the captured vessels. The Federal steamer *San Jacinto* arrived at Martinique the same afternoon and waited outside the harbour for the *Alabama*. The *Alabama*, however, escaped from Martinique on the 18th.

A resolution has been proposed in Congress that an American war vessel should accompany any ship carrying provisions for Lancashire, to protect her from pirates.

The financial measure introduced into Congress by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means did not receive the sanction of the committee or the Secretary of the Treasury.

The repairs of the *Great Eastern* are completed, and she will resume her trips immediately.

Dec. 12 (Evening).

General Burnside having succeeded in constructing bridges across the Rappahannock, the Federals crossed and drove the Confederates out of the city to their line of works outside Fredericksburg. Since then no further news has been received.

It is semi-officially stated that the Federal Government has received information that France will not further prosecute her proposal for an armistice or mediation.

The Mexican Minister at Washington is making arrangements to accept the services of several Federal officers who have volunteered to assist Mexico.

Apprehensions of a battle in Tennessee have subsided.

DIPLOMATIC DESPATCHES.

The following is an abstract of despatches addressed by Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward:—

In June Mr. Adams writes that the darling desire of the governing classes that America may be divided, though subdued in expression by events, remains as strong as ever.

Mr. Adams writes, in October, that he has had an interview with Earl Russell, in which, referring to Mr. Gladstone's speech, Earl Russell said it was not for him to disavow anything on the part of Mr. Gladstone, but that Mr. Gladstone had no idea, in saying what he had, that there was a serious intention to justify any inferences of a disposition of the Government to adopt a new policy. Earl Russell stated as guardedly as possible that Lord Palmerston and the other members of the Cabinet regretted Mr. Gladstone's speech, but it was still their intention to adhere to perfect neutrality, and let the struggle come to its natural end without the smallest interference, direct or otherwise. Earl Russell, however, could not say what circumstances might happen from month to month in the future.

Mr. Seward's recent communications to Mr. Adams are summarised thus:—

In June Mr. Seward writes that a list of purchases made for the Confederates in England, which list had fallen into the hands of the Federals, shows that the complaints made to Earl Russell fell short of the real abuses of neutrality committed in England in the very face of the British Government. "The rebellion," says Mr. Seward, "is now approaching its end, and it is just at this moment proof becomes irresistible that if it had succeeded its success would have been due to the assistance derived from the English people." Mr. Seward says the President thinks it desirable that the English Government should consider before the war closes what are likely to be the sentiments of England and America towards each other after its termination. In August Mr. Seward writes that a war with England

could not fail to unite North and South. In November Mr. Seward writes that while European parties are more hostile than ever to America, America herself is stronger to resist intervention than at any former period. Intervention would only afford an additional motive for America to sustain her resolution to remain united. Less than three years ago all England showed itself desirous of friendship with America, and a similar desire may before long recur. On the 3rd of the same month Mr. Seward states that the President is compelled to regard the destruction of ships by the Alabama as having been made by British subjects in violation of the law of nations. "It is presumed," says Mr. Seward, "you have already brought the subject before the British Government in that light. Legal proofs to support indemnity claims will be collected and transmitted as soon as possible."

A despatch from the American Minister in St. Petersburg states that Prince Gortschakoff told him in October last he thought the hope of reunion was daily growing less, and impressed upon him that Russia would regard a separation as the greatest misfortune. The Prince stated that Russia would refuse to aid in intervention, but was most anxious for some means to be adopted to prevent separation.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

THE PANIC IN GEORGIA.—In one of the expeditions under General Sexton not more than fifty blacks were employed, and yet the result is that the Governor of Georgia is making an attempt to withdraw a portion of the troops of the State from the Confederate army in order to cope with them, and in doing so shows the teeth of secession as bitterly against the new government as against the old.

PAYMENT OF WAGES TO SLAVES.—The Governor of South Carolina, in a recent edict, declares that wages shall not be paid to slaves, and that the practice of allowing them to hire their time must be stopped. "There must," he significantly adds, "be a distinction between the races as marked as their colours, and it must be distinctly and universally understood that the white is the governing race, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit, or acquirements."

PROPOSED COLOURED REGIMENTS.—Mr. Hickman has introduced a bill into the House authorising the President to organise regiments of coloured men, not exceeding 100 in number, giving authority to uniform them in some distinctive manner, and arm them, enlisting them for a term of seven years or less; the privates to receive 6 dols. 50 cents. per month, and the same allowance for clothing and rations as white soldiers; non-commissioned officers to have the same pay as the same grades in the regular army; commissioned officers, either white or coloured, to be graduates of colleges, and to receive twice the pay of the same rank in the infantry of the regular army; each company to be allowed a teacher or chaplain's clerk.

A "WHIPPING-HOUSE."—A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Helena, Arkansas, under date of September 9, describes, as follows, one of the beauties of the "peculiar institution":—

Perhaps your readers are not aware that whipping negroes is a regular business in some parts of the South; but such is undoubtedly the case. Improved machinery has been invented and put into operation, and whipping is done by wholesale. An institution of this kind is located at Mayena, twenty-five miles from this place, on the St. Francis Road. The "whipping-house" as it is called, is about six feet in diameter and ten feet high. A shaft runs from bottom to top; on the upper end is a small cog-wheel running horizontally, into which a large wheel works. The propelling power is a robust negro. Attached to the shaft are leather thongs or straps about two inches wide. Lashes are inserted in these, and when the shaft is in motion they reach the neck. Near by is the office and stripping-house. Here the victims are divested of their clothing, and five or six are placed in the torture-room; the door being fastened, the negro on hold of the crank, the proprietor, with watch in hand, orders the machine to be put in motion. Around whirls the shaft, at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute, with straps and lashes extended, bruising and lacerating the poor victim with thousands of blows extending from head to feet. Fifteen minutes is considered by the proprietor—Hampton Jones—to be a reasonable time to grind a batch of human flesh; and then it is so very cheap, costing but a dollar per head! I do think it very nearly equals hell itself. Nothing for human torture could be more terrible. A thousand scorpions stinging their flesh could not inflict more punishment. At the end of the time, the poor, bleeding, quivering victims are brought out more dead than alive. The plantations for miles send their grist to this mill to be ground, and the proprietor has been doing a thriving business until the Union troops came, and consequently Othello's occupation was ruined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FROST.—Intense cold prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Rappahannock. Several deaths had taken place among the soldiers of the army of the Potomac from exposure. Large quantities of supplies were prevented from being landed at Aquia and Potomac creeks by ice. The ice was fully two inches thick.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER ALABAMA.—The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says:—"We have been informed that her Majesty's Government have issued orders to their various agents at the various ports of the Western Islands, that if the Confederate steamer Alabama, or "290," should enter any of these ports, she is at once to be ordered off, and not allowed to take in coal or provisions. The order further states that if the Alabama should call at Fayal, or other ports, they are to inform Captain Semmes that if, after this notice, he should destroy any merchandise which may be consigned to British merchants in neutral vessels, her Majesty's Government will at once take steps to capture and destroy the steamer under his command."

INDEMNITY BILL.—The House of Representatives have, by a majority of ninety against forty-five,

passed, in a single sitting, the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, indemnifying the President, the Ministers, the Provost-Marshal, and all other persons, for all the arbitrary arrests and other unconstitutional proceedings that so alarmed and disgusted the country during the last eight months, and led to the re-consolidation of the Democratic party.

RELIEF TO THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.—The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., are contributing largely for the relief of your starving English operatives. The citizens of New York alone, up to Dec. 10, subscribed the very munificent sum of 500,000 dollars (equal to 100,000*l.* sterling); Buffalo, with a population of 75,000, has contributed breadstuffs and gold, value in all 75,000 dollars; and one gentleman in Chicago, a native American, has headed the list in that rising city, with the very handsome figures "500 barrels superfine flour." Another gentleman has given fifty barrels prime beef; and another has given 500 bushels Indian corn. From all parts of the Northern States there are gratifying accounts as to the liberality of the people to relieve your destitute operatives. It is very likely the aggregate contributions of the Northern States will exceed 2,000,000 dollars, or 500,000*l.* sterling. The whole proceeds of the British American colonies, Canada included, will not amount to 25,000*l.* sterling, probably not to more than 20,000*l.* sterling.—*Correspondent of the Star.*

FRANCE.

The official journal remarks in its bulletin that some journals have exaggerated the tendency of the course taken by France at the time when the latter Power offered to mediate between the Northern and Southern States of America, and entirely misunderstood the nature of the proposal. The only overtures made by France, says the official journal, were disinterested, opportune, and careful of the susceptibilities as well as the rights of the belligerents.

The *Moniteur* announces that the usual State receptions will be held at the Tuileries on the 1st of January.

It is rumoured in Paris that as soon as the French obtain any decided success in Mexico the Emperor will order home the troops.

The distress in the cotton districts of France is rapidly increasing, but the press fears to notice it, lest it should be accused of bringing the Government into hatred and contempt. The voluntary subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are small, because the necessity of the case is not fully explained.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* states that according to reports which have reached him, M. Thiers is about to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Corps Législatif, and that he has determined to speak upon three delicate subjects—the Roman question, free trade, and the affairs of Mexico.

The agitation that has been raised in France in consequence of the case of Rosalie Doise, who was induced by torture to confess a crime of which she was innocent, is likely to bring about a change of system. At the personal command of the Emperor a commission of jurists has been appointed to consider the system of criminal procedure, and report to the Council of State. Already orders have been given that accused persons may, if they wish it, be tried at once, and not be indefinitely detained in prison by the judge who privately examines them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* thus refers to Baron Rothschild's gorgeous fête to the Emperor Napoleon at his country seat at Ferrières:—

The usual inmates of the Court circle were of course in attendance, nor does any political importance attach to Lord Cowley's presence alone among diplomatists, his Lordship happening to be a crack shot sufficiently accounting for the invitation. A supply of pheasants from the financier's preserves in Bohemia had been forwarded for the battue, and artificial shrubberies were improvised in aid of the existing woodlands. Sundry other displays of lavish expenditure are mentioned in the various departments of pageantry, upholstery, and cookery, but the most prominent as well as significant decoration of the gorgeous hall, where the Israelite host welcomed his Sovereign guest, was a superb Gobelin tapestry of the best period of art, on which figured the triumph of the Jew Mordecai, whom Assyrian Ahasuerus decreed to honour, both ingenious and graceful in its allusion. Not that the tribe of Rothschild is wont to "sit at the gate" of the powers that be, or requires the hanging on a lofty gallows of any prime minister now-a-days or an Eugénie to play the part of Esther, though people will draw inferences from this incident, involving changes at the Home Office as well as the Exchequer. Others notice the presence of M. Thouvenel in the railway carriage that conveyed his Majesty to his day's sport, but as chairman of the Strasburg line, that personage was simply there on ceremonial duty. The whole affair was despatched in the afternoon, for though at dusk a thousand torches began to light the darkness of the scenery, the Emperor and suite were back at the usual hour at the Tuileries, and, with the Empress, witnessed at the Opéra Comique the thousandth representation of "La Dame Blanche" and the crowning of Boieldieu's bust on the stage in honour of that occurrence.

ITALY.

Garibaldi arrived at Leghorn from Pisa on Saturday, and left immediately for Caprera, but was obliged to put back by stress of weather. It is said that he will go to Naples. The General has forwarded a subscription to the fund being raised in Italy on behalf of the distressed operatives of Lancashire, with the following letter:—

My dear Bargoni,—I see that it is your intention to open a subscription in favour of the English operatives. I enclose my small offering. I am certain that the

Italian workmen's societies will on this occasion unite together to manifest the spirit of brotherhood by aiding the wants of a deserving class in a country which has given us so many lessons of liberty—so many proofs of sympathy.—Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

Enclosed 100 francs.

It is stated in a telegram from Turin that the Italian Government respectfully declines for the present any further negotiations with France respecting the Roman question. Energetic measures against the brigands are being prepared by the Turin Cabinet. It is also reported that the Ministry have determined upon superseding General La Marmora at Naples.

The French Ambassador, M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, has had a private audience of the Pope to present his credentials. The audience lasted an hour.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th, Dr. Bertani proposed that the chamber should declare that it regarded the arrest of the Deputies at Naples as an offence against the majesty of the sovereign Parliament. Signor Rattazzi demanded a full discussion of the subject, but the chamber adopted the order of the day.

Sardinia being a French "idea," the Italian Government have been pushing forward in the Senate a scheme of projected railways in that island, being anxious to do everything in their power to strengthen the moral and material relations between the continent and the island, so as to remove all cause of complaint and discontent among the people, and destroy whatever hopes France may entertain of finding them disposed to vote in favour of connexion with the French empire. By conceding the railways to an English firm, together with considerable land, it is evident that interests will be created in opposition to French views. The scheme has been carried in the Senate by a considerable majority.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies a Royal decree was read, proroguing the session.

Baron Ricasoli has refused to become a member of the committee deputed to inquire into the causes of the brigandage in Naples.

Italy since the death of Cavour has, it is said, never been so calm, and has never felt so much confidence. The King's visit to Naples has been postponed until the end of January.

The struggle between the liberal clergy, headed by Passaglia, and the clergy who, willingly or unwillingly, support the temporal power, continues more actively than is imagined. Few people pay much attention to this movement, but after awhile its effects will be plainly visible. Twelve thousand ecclesiastics have already given in their adhesion to the principles of the Abbé Passaglia—that true Catholic who remains orthodox though combating the abuses of the Pontificate.—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

A body of French and Italian troops, commanded by Major Lachelli, has made an expedition on the Roman frontier, and dispersed the remainder of Tristany's band of brigands.

The official journal of Naples has replied to the late article published in *La France*, insinuating that Italian unity was impossible on account of facts which had been brought to light by the inquiry into the Neapolitan brigandage. The official journal says:—"The reduction of the bands of the brigands, formerly numerous but now few in number, proves the success of our troops. Brigandage is confined to a few localities. The spontaneous concurrence of the population and their co-operation in the repression of brigandage attest their unitarian aspirations. Statistic tables prove that public safety has been ameliorated, that crime has diminished by one half, and that theft has almost ceased. It is untrue that arbitrary arrests of Bourbon partisans have been made. Before proceeding to arrest them, the police authorities made inquiries concerning their conduct. The official journal states in conclusion that the revenue arising from the town dues of the city of Naples is double what it was under the Bourbons."

AUSTRIA.

On Thursday, the Emperor of Austria closed the session of the Reichsrath with a speech from the throne. His Majesty said he was glad that the confidence he had placed in the nation, in granting a constitution, had not been abused. He referred with satisfaction to the financial measures that had been adopted, and said the budget was now based upon the principle that the resources of the country must supply its necessities. The Emperor urged the deputies to spread in their own neighbourhoods the knowledge of constitutional principles, and expressed a hope that he should meet them again next year.

PRUSSIA.

The *Allgemeine Preussische (Stern) Zeitung* of Berlin, publishes an article on the proposition that a popular Assembly should be added to the Federal Diet, which concludes as follows:—"Should a majority of the members of the Diet agree upon such an extension of the popular representation at the Federal Diet without the concurrence of all the members, such an act would be a violation of the Federal Constitution."

The King of Prussia continues his arbitrary course. The President of Police at Berlin has just warned the newspapers that their issues, in which any appeal to the public, or advertisements of the committee asking for subscriptions to the national fund for the relief of political victims or their families, appear, will be seized. His Majesty continues to talk of the "Constitution."

DENMARK.

The Upper House of the Danish Parliament has just addressed the King on the Schleswig-Holstein question. The address recommends that the present institutions existing in common in Denmark and Schleswig should be maintained, as such institutions bind the different parts of the kingdom together, and afford them a guarantee of constitutional liberty. The Rigsaad is well pleased that the people of Schleswig should have more liberty granted them, but it begs that nothing may be done which might weaken the connexion between the kingdom and Schleswig. In short, the Danish Legislature as well as the Danish Government is determined that Schleswig shall continue to be a part of Denmark, and have no separate political existence. Earl Russell's advice is thus bearing the kind of fruits that unasked advice usually bears—the people at whom the advice has been thrown are more determined than ever in the opposite course. The Rigsaad recommends that the obligations of the King towards the Germanic Diet in respect of Holstein should be fulfilled, but that in a manner which shall not endanger the connexion of that duchy with the kingdom.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The state of siege has been suspended in Warsaw, Kalisch, Plock, the districts of Petrikau and Lipno, and the two railway districts. It has been renewed in the district of Krasnylaw. The council of the district of Przasnyoz has been dissolved for abuse of its official power.

By a telegram from St. Petersburg of Saturday we learn that an Imperial ukase had been published that day, removing any confiscations still in force upon the property of well-disposed Polish exiles who have returned to their country, even should they have been born abroad. At the same time a despatch from Warsaw announces that a great many arrests have taken place in that city in consequence of the Government having received information of the existence of a secret revolutionary committee centred there.

It is reported that three weeks ago an attempt was made to assassinate the Grand Duke Constantine by an officer in the guards, who fired on the Viceroy as he was walking in the palace garden. The assassin escaped, and the police authorities have endeavoured to keep the matter a profound secret, but rumours of it have oozed out.

The Grand Duke Michael has been appointed Lieutenant of the Emperor in the Caucasus.

GREECE.

On Monday the President of the Synod opened the Assembly at Athens with prayers and exhortations. Eighty members were present, who took the oath.

La France, in noticing the objection that has been raised against King Ferdinand that he is a Roman Catholic, says the protecting powers have stipulated that personal religious freedom shall be allowed to the Sovereign, though the Greek religion will still be recognised as that of the State.

Subsequently the same journal states that Don Ferdinand has directed the various Portuguese legations to intimate formally to all the Powers that he has positively determined not to accept the crown of Greece.

La France says:—"We have reason to believe that Prince Louis of Hesse has refused the Crown of Greece."

The *Patrie* says:—"England is said to have made the cession of the Ionian Islands dependent on the condition that Greece should maintain the monarchical form of government, and respect the treaties which regulate the extension of the Kingdom of Greece."

MEXICO.

News received from Vera Cruz of the 1st inst. states that the French have occupied Tampico, Alvarado, and Jalapa, without resistance. Before entering Jalapa General Berthier's vanguard defeated a corps of Mexican Lancers; 4,000 National Guards immediately dispersed. The enemy lost 15 killed, 35 wounded, 50 saddle-horses taken, and 10 killed. The road was strewn with arms thrown away by the fugitives.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. state that a large number of towns had declared in favour of the French intervention. It was said that Juarez intended posting himself at Tlascalla to oppose the French advance on the capital by way of Piedras Negras. If the French succeeded in capturing Puebla, the sluices which now contain the waters of the lakes round Mexico were to be opened, in order to flood the city. Juarez had issued a proclamation, declaring that the penalty of death would be inflicted on all who carried despatches to or from the French army. All communication with the interior and the coast was virtually cut off.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* says that from the steps taken it may be presumed that the government are in earnest as to the reorganisation of the Volunteer Militia.

The population of the Ionian Islands is about 300,000:—Corfu, 85,000; Cephalonia, 91,000; Zante, 66,000; Santa-Maura, 25,000; Ithaca, 8,500; Paxo, 10,000; and Cerigo, 900.

The Belgian Senate adopted, on the 18th, the bill which opens a credit of half-a-million of francs demanded in aid of the communes suffering from the cotton crisis.

The population of Sierra Leone in 1860 was 41,624, 15,782 of whom were liberated Africans.

There were 15,180 Wesleyans, 12,954 Episcopalians, 3,351 Pagans, and 1,734 Mahomedans. There were 11,016 children who were taught in the schools during the year.

Mazzini has published an appeal to the working men of Italy, to send help to the unfortunate operatives of the English cotton districts. Such a proof of sympathy would, he says, "be more important morally than materially," but it would at least be "an offering of fraternal affection to the working men of England, devoted more than any others to the cause of our nation."

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN PORTUGAL.—A terrific accident has happened on the Eastern Railway. A train with materials and about 200 workmen was passing over the Bridge of Sor, when it suddenly gave way, and the whole was precipitated into the river. It is reported that about 100 people were killed and many wounded.

A YANKEE ADVENTURER.—Mandarin Ward, who was recently killed by the Taepings at Rungpoo, was an American. He had fought under Walker, the filibuster, and afterwards went to China as the mate of a vessel. When the rebels held Soonkong, and threatened Shanghai, Ward contracted with the Chinese Government to retake the one and relieve the other for so much cash down. He raised and equipped an army of Chinese and foreigners, and in a few weeks restored Soonkong to the Imperial Government. He was made a general and a mandarin for this service, and empowered to raise whatever armies and retake from the rebels what towns he chose at his own price. The English and French admirals first opposed and afterwards assisted him. Ward having increased and thoroughly drilled his army, was about to form a Chinese navy, and had given orders for gunboats in England and America, when a shot put a stop to his career.

MESSRS. SCHOLEFIELD AND BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Thursday evening, Messrs. Scholefield and Bright addressed their constituents in Birmingham. The chair was taken by the Mayor (Mr. Charles Sturge).

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD said, with regard to the American war, the Southerners had a moral if not a legal right to judge for themselves whether the time had come for secession. The United States were founded on rebellion. As to slavery, was this a war of emancipation? ("Yes," "No," and uproar.") If so, was that a cause of war? (Confusion.) Abominating and detesting slavery, he argued for justice, and quoted Earl Russell that the Northerners were waging a war for empire, and the Southerners for independence. He also quoted President Lincoln to show that he would sacrifice slavery in order to maintain the Union. The Democrats, who are now in power, go for the Union as it was, and the Union was a slave power. The speaker, amid mingled applause and disapprobation, used other arguments of a similar tendency, and said that President Lincoln never spoke of compensation until it was requisite as an argument to win back the South. The duty of our Government was to recognise the Southern States. (Uproar.) The North could not be more hostile in feeling to England than it is now. The hon. gentleman concluded somewhat prematurely, on account of the uproar with which his American sentiments were received.

Mr. BRIGHT, who was received with applause, spoke on the Lancashire distress, attributing the good order of the operatives to the instrumentality of an untaxed press. He detailed what had been done by himself and colleagues to overthrow the East India Company, which was ultimately upset, and mentioned the schemes for dividing India into several presidencies, responsible to the Home Government. He did not doubt that if his suggestions had been carried out, there would have been plenty of cotton in Lancashire, so that he at least was guiltless of this great calamity. (Cheers.) Coming to the question of America and slavery, he said there probably would never be another crop of slave-grown cotton received in this country. We must look mainly to India. It had taken the United States twenty years, from 1840 up to 1860, to increase its growth to four millions of bales. How long would it take any other country, with comparatively little capital, and with a thousand disadvantages which America did not suffer, to give us five or six millions additional bales?

There is one stimulus, and only one, that I know of; although I have not recommended it to the Government, and I know not precisely what sacrifices it would entail, yet I will mention it, and I do it on the authority of a gentleman to whom I have before referred, who is thoroughly acquainted with Indian agriculture, and who, himself and his father, have been landowners and cultivators in India for sixty years. He says there is only one mode by which we may rapidly stimulate the growth of cotton in India, except the stimulus which comes from high prices just for the time ruling. He says if the Government would make a public declaration that for five years they would exempt from land tax all land which during that time shall grow cotton, there would be the most extraordinary increase in the growth of that article that has ever been seen with regard to any branch of agriculture in the world. (Cheers.) I don't know how far that would act. I believe the stimulus would be enormous. The loss to the Government in revenue would be something. It would decidedly be a gain to the industry of Lancashire if it succeeded, and my friend thinks that it would be speedy and complete. (Cheers.) Short of this I look upon the restoration of the property in Lancashire at a distance most remote. I believe this misfortune will entail ruin upon the whole working popula-

tion; that it will gradually engulf the small traders and those possessing the least capital, and it may for years—I don't say it will, because I say what is not impossible may happen—but it may for years make the whole mill-owning or factory property of Lancashire almost entirely worthless.

Had he known what his hon. colleague would say about America, he would have prepared himself to answer it, or stayed away from the meeting; but the great question depended on no man's opinion. He defended the act of the North in fighting against the South, and asked whether England would not resist the taking by Spain of the Rock of Gibraltar—the cession of which would bring in an advantageous commercial treaty with Spain. The President was only trying to keep his oath, but the issue was in the hands of God alone—who was bringing about a great transaction in history. The object of the South, when they began the war, was to maintain the bondage undiminished of millions of human beings, and to perpetuate that bondage for ever. (Applause.) A handful of whites wanted to lord it over countless millions of blacks, made black by the Hand that made us white—to tread upon—to buy—to break the hearts of negroes, and to close their eyes to that light which separates the man from the brute. They want to make chattels of men and women: and this is the Southern object of war. Was this to be the foundation of a new slave power? On this audacious and infernal basis was England to be built up? Not even beggared Lancashire, or the unenfranchised but not hopeless millions of this country, would have this to be so. (Cheers.) It was not necessary that the North should like us; but did the South like us any better? Hostility to England was cherished and stimulated by those who now lead the Southern rebellion. He represented the affair of the Alabama as a violation of international law, and contended that the outrages of that vessel must embitter America against England. Money and malice had been expended in vain in Lancashire to create a feeling towards the South. They were true to their spirit in spite of the sneers of London journalists, who would barter every human right to support their party. Mr. Bright eulogised the American Republic. There was a free church—(loud cheers)—a free school—a free land—a free vote—a free career for the child of the humblest parent in the land. (Cheers.) "My countrymen, who work for your living, remember this—there will be one wild shriek of freedom, to startle mankind, if that American Republic should be overthrown." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bright denounced slavery in strong terms, and looked to its extinction in the suicide the South had committed. The war was a fearful calamity, the penalty for cherishing the enormous iniquity of slavery. He did not believe that the leaders of the revolt would succeed in their vile intent, but had a vision that the whole continent of America would become the home of freedom for the oppressed of every race. The honourable member resumed his seat amid immense and protracted cheering. His speech occupied an hour and three-quarters.

A vote of confidence in Messrs. Scholefield and Bright was carried with acclamation.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

A public meeting, to consider the anti-slavery aspects of the American war, was held on Wednesday evening in the Congregational Chapel at Plaistow. The Rev. J. Curwen occupied the chair, and the meeting was well attended. Mr. Washington Wilks was present as the representative of the London Emancipation Society. Able speeches were delivered by the rev. chairman and Mr. Wilks, and resolutions similar to those passed at other meetings of the like character were adopted.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered at the Friends' Meeting-house, Thornbury, Somersetshire, by Mr. Handel Cossam, of Pucklechurch, in connexion with the winter course of lectures now being given at that place. Dr. Davey of Northwoods presided, and there was a very large attendance. The subject of the lecture was "America, past, present, and future." The object of the lecturer was to prove 1st, that slavery was the sole cause of the present war; 2nd, that the triumph of the South would result in the perpetuation and spread of slavery; 3rd, that on this account the South does not deserve our sympathy or support; and 4th, that the triumph of the North will be most likely to promote the best interests of England, America, and the world. Having supported these positions with a copious array of facts and extracts from documents and speeches, Mr. Cossam concluded:—

I cannot forget that the Americans speak our language, read our books, love our Bible, respect our Sabbath, sing our hymns, chant our prayers, and breathe our love of liberty, civilisation, and religion. I cannot but feel a sympathy for a people so nearly allied to us, in all that should cement nations together in their present troubles. I cannot forget the kindness and courtesy with which they received our Prince of Wales, and that while he was everywhere treated in a way becoming his rank and country in the North, he was insulted and annoyed in the South. Let us also not forget that while the Americans have lessons to learn by the war, we have also something to learn. "We are verily guilty concerning our brother." We have seen and read of the anguish and sorrow that "God's image in ebony" has been suffering in America, and yet we have continued to get our supplies of cotton from a country where it has been wet with the sweat of unpaid labour, and moist with the tears and blood of our suffering brethren. It cannot and must not be so in the future. India, China, Africa, and the West Indies are all saying to us, "We have abundance of the soil and the sunshine necessary to produce cotton. Let us have some of your energy, capital, and

skill, and we will render you independent of slave-grown produce." For the sake of what we have done relative to slavery in the past, let us resolve to make this an occasion for rendering ourselves for ever free from the guilt of supporting slave labour; for the sake, too, of those toiling millions who have borne their privations and sufferings so nobly, so heroically, and so patiently, and who, amidst all their sorrows (to their honour be it spoken), have never asked us to break the blockade or recognise the South, and who, I believe now, would rather suffer on than that we should join hands with "men-stealers" and sellers of their own flesh and blood; for the sake of these, I say, let us hope that the North may succeed in crushing a rebellion that had slavery for its origin, and human degradation as its end.

Above all, for the sake of that religion which has long been outraged by the Southern States of America, and through their influence has also been insulted and trampled upon in the North, let us hope and pray that peace and liberty may soon dawn upon that land. Let us pray that peace may soon smile upon America, and that in the same grave in which the implements of war shall be buried, shall also be covered the chains of the slave, and that with slavery and war (earth's two greatest curses) removed, America may have before her a career of prosperity that shall eclipse the past, and "that God, even our own God, may bless her, and all the ends of the earth may own his salvation."

The lecturer resumed his seat amidst loud cheers, and a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to him for his lecture. Mr. Cossam also lectured on the same subject in the Theatre Royal, Gloucester, on Wednesday evening, which was crowded, the chair being occupied by — Innell, Esq., president of the newly-formed Gloucester Reform Club.

A large audience assembled at Surrey Chapel, on Monday, evening to hear addresses from G. Thompson, Esq., and William Andrew Jackson (ex-coachman to Jefferson Davis) on American slavery. The Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., presided. The audience was most enthusiastic on the side of freedom and the Northern States; every mention of Mr. Lincoln's name and his anti-slavery proclamation eliciting loud applause. Next Monday the Rev. Alexander Hannay lectures on "The Public-house against the Public Weal."

On the 31st inst. a great meeting of the working classes will be held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to adopt resolutions and an address to President Lincoln; and on the same day Mr. Thompson will address a similar meeting in Sheffield.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.

A special general meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening at their rooms, 50, Strand, for the purpose of considering a proposal to substitute in the prospectus (which states the society's objects and principles) a strong recommendation to working men's clubs to exclude from their premises intoxicating drinks, instead of the stipulation that no club should be received into membership of the union, unless that exclusion were enforced. R. Scott, Esq., having been called to the chair, letters were read from Lord Lyttelton (who was unexpectedly prevented from attending by an accident to one of his sons), R. D. Alexander, Esq., Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., J. Slaney Pakington, Esq., W. M. Neill, Esq., Harry Chester, Esq., the Rev. W. Nassau Molesworth, M.A. (Rochdale), the Rev. Francis Bishop (Chesterfield), J. N. Langley, Esq., M.A. (Wolverhampton), J. A. Langford, Esq. (Birmingham), W. D. Sims, Esq. (Ipswich), the Rev. W. R. Tilson Marsh, M.A. (St. Leonard's), John Jones, Esq. (Dudley), Dr. Martin (Warrington), Mrs. Fison, Miss Cooper (Westminster), &c. The proposal was made the subject of a lengthened and general discussion. While the feeling was all but unanimous among both the moderate-drinking and the total-abstinence parties, gentlemen and working men, that the introduction of intoxicating drinks into clubs and institutes for the industrial classes would be an injurious and uncalled-for proceeding. Mr. Godfrey Lushington, M.A., Mr. Hastings (Social Science Association), Mr. Chas. Critchett, B.A. (Society of Arts), and the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., strongly represented that their toleration or exclusion should be decided entirely by the local societies. It was further urged by Mr. Neill and Mr. Hugh Owen (chairman of the National Temperance League Committee) that the union would be able to exercise a wider influence by recommending the exclusion of these drinks than by making that exclusion a condition of membership and assistance. The Rev. H. Solly (secretary of the union) drew attention to the fact that the adoption of the proposed alteration would in no way conflict with the object for which the society was formed. The present was a question simply of the best way of carrying that object into effect, and he agreed with other speakers that if working men allowed these drinks in any club or institute the society was far more likely to get them excluded by moral suasion than by peremptorily refusing the admission of such a club to the union. He also mentioned that they would secure much valuable support by the proposed alteration, especially that of the adult education societies, and the unions of mechanics' institutes, the supporters of which, while strongly objecting, for the most part, to the introduction of intoxicating liquors into these institutes, were equally decided against the use of a stipulation which savoured of dictation or coercion. It was finally resolved, by a considerable majority, to amend the paragraph in the prospectus as follows:—"In reference to the use of intoxicating drinks in working men's clubs, the council are strongly of opinion that their introduction would be dangerous

to the interests of those societies, and earnestly recommend their exclusion. They make this recommendation on prudential grounds, the reasonableness of which it is believed the working classes will be the first to acknowledge."

Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Hibernian.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The main body of General Burnside's army crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, and occupied the south side of the river and Fredericksburg.

The Confederates have two strong lines of batteries, the first one mile in the rear of Fredericksburg, and the second one mile in the rear of the first.

The Confederates opened fire yesterday from their first line of batteries upon the Federals who were in Fredericksburg, and upon those who were crossing the river, but the Federal batteries along the banks of the river silenced them in half an hour.

The Confederates have concentrated their forces, and it is supposed that unless the Confederates retreat, a decisive battle will be fought to-day.

General Sigel has marched to join General Burnside, and it is supposed that he has now reached his destination.

The Federal losses have been slight.

The commander of the San Jacinto writes that the Governor of Martinique would not allow him to enter the harbour to watch the Alabama, and that he was obliged to move out one marine league. The Alabama escaped during a foggy night.

The Federal movements in Missouri are materially retarded by the rainy season.

The truth of the report that the Federals have occupied Grenada, Mississippi, is doubted.

The Confederate conscription is being resisted in East Tennessee.

The Confederate Governor of North Carolina has sent a message to the General Assembly. The message shows no Union sentiments whatever.

A negro insurrection is reported to have broken out in Surinam (?).

The following are extracts from further diplomatic correspondence which has been published:—"In May last the French Consul at New Orleans writes to M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, that General Butler made use of most extraordinary language in addressing him. His first words were almost always, "I will hang you," or, "I will send you to Fort Jackson." In June last Mr. Seward wrote to the Dutch Minister that the Federal Government disapproved of the conduct of the military authority at New Orleans towards the Dutch Consul and regretted that the misconduct thus censured had occurred.

In the House of Representatives the resolution condemning President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional and unauthorized was laid on the table by a vote of 95 to 47.

Private advices from Mexico state that the Catholic Archbishop had written a letter to General Forey offering him the whole support of the clergy against Juarez.

The reported recapture of National Bridge by the Mexicans is not confirmed.

The commercial news has been anticipated by the Africa, via Cape Race.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"A rumour was current yesterday that a difference had arisen between the French and Spanish Governments in consequence of the speech of Senor Calderon Collantes in the Senate of Madrid, but the explanations given by Spain having been satisfactory, this diplomatic incident has had no further consequence."

ITALY.

TURIN, Dec. 23.

The *Gazetta di Torino* of to-day says:—"It is asserted that the King will make a journey to Paris to assist at the baptism of the son of the Prince and Princess Napoleon."

FRANCE AND ROME.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

La France of this evening says:—"Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, will shortly communicate to the French Government a list of the reforms already realised in the Roman States, and of those which it has been determined to accomplish."

The journal announces that Mgr. de Mérode and the Count de Montebello are now reconciled, and that the French military authorities at Rome are about to take measures which have been long demanded by the Holy See.

The *Patrie* of this evening asserts that President Lincoln has, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the captain of the Montgomery, and promised to grant the necessary indemnity to the Spanish Government.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.

The recent Imperial ukase removing the confiscations upon the property of all individuals born in Poland and the Western provinces of Russia, who have been exiled since 1831 for political offences, stipulates that no such removal of confiscation can

take place should the property have already been incorporated in the State domains. It further stipulates that the exiled persons referred to, or their lawful heirs or children, whether born abroad or not, will not be entitled to any restoration of property under the ukase, unless they return to their country.

A marriage is arranged between Prince William of Baden and the eldest daughter of the Grand Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Dec. 22 (Evening).

The Hon. Mr. Elliott has arrived here. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout Greece.

THE NEW COMMISSION ON PENAL SERVITUDE.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 22.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Henry, Earl Grey; the Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke (commonly called Lord Nassau); the Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth; the Right Hon. Frederick, Baron Chelmsford; the Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole; the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley; the Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouverie; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench; Horatio Waddington, Esq., Russell Gurney, Esq., Recorder of the City of London; Charles Owen O'Connor, Esq. (commonly called the O'Connor Don); and Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Esq.; to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the operation of the acts relating to transportation and penal servitude, and into the manner in which sentences of transportation and of penal servitude have been and are carried into effect, under the provisions of the said acts, or any of them.

THE EXPLOSION AT EDMUND'S MAIN COLLIERY.

BARNESLEY, Dec. 23.

After two and a half hours' deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that William Davy and George Pickering came to their deaths by an explosion of gas in Edmund's Main pit on Monday, the 8th of December, 1862. For their immediate death we are unable to attach blame to any individual. The jury at the same time desire to express their unanimous opinion that the cause of the explosion was owing to the incautions and unsafe working of the dip-board of this colliery. The mode of blasting with powder they (the jury) consider to have been highly injudicious, and feel sure that it ought not to have been allowed by the under-viewer or prosecuted by the workmen."

Mr. E. Parker protested against the verdict.

DETENTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the mails from India, China, and Australia, caused by the wreck of the Colombo, the departure of the next mails, via Marseilles, is postponed from the 26th to the 29th instant.

REFORM OF THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—A deputation from the executive council of the United Kingdom Alliance waited upon Sir George Grey yesterday, in reference to the licensing system. The object of the deputation was set forth in a memorial which was presented to Sir George, and which asked that the Government, in any measure which might be brought in by them in reference to the licensing system, would introduce a clause providing "that any parish or township in which a majority of two-thirds so determine shall be exempted from the operation of the provisions for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors." The prayer of the memorial was most ably enforced by several members of the deputation, but Sir George Grey did not hesitate to state his objection to what was asked. While he believed the gentlemen presenting the memorial deserved every credit for their efforts to check drunkenness, he thought the mode in which they proposed to do it was not practicable.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very small supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. Dry samples were taken off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the trade was dull, at Monday's currency. The show of samples of foreign wheat, ex granary, was moderate. In most descriptions, but chiefly American, a fair retail business was transacted, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair demand, on former terms. Malt and barley sold steadily, at full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were in slow request, at Monday's currency. The business transacted in malt was only moderate.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Another attempt is to be made to revive the Atlantic Telegraph scheme. Encouraged by the offer of Messrs. Glass and Elliot, not only to undertake the responsibility of laying down a new cable, but also to contribute 25,000*l.* towards the capital of the company, the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company recently held a meeting, when it was decided to raise 600,000*l.* preference stock in 5*l.* shares, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. After payment of the preference interest it is proposed that 4 per cent. shall be paid on the old stock, and that all above that shall be equally divided between the two classes of shareholders and the formation of a reserve fund. The chairman stated that within three days 75,000*l.* had, in response to circulars, been subscribed for. Another scheme is also spoken of.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	s	d.
Per Quarter	0	6
„ Half-year	0	13
„ Year	1	6

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Noncon's" annual token of remembrance acknowledged with cordial and special thanks.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1862.

SUMMARY.

The majority of our subscribers will receive the present number on Christmas Day. We can contemplate with equanimity the inevitable fate of the newspaper when people are pre-occupied with family re-unions and enjoyments. We retire into the background, however, with the cordial wish that all our readers may spend "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

The knowledge that the tide of pauperism in Lancashire has begun to ebb—the list of the destitute for the second week of December being reduced by some 3,400—and that each of the great host of 462,374 sufferers is provided with the means of celebrating Christmas, will give a zest to the enjoyments of the day throughout the land. The public have as nobly earned the pleasurable consciousness of having done their duty, as have the operatives, by their patient bearing, the right to be helped. We only hope that the poor elsewhere will not suffer for the sake of Lancashire. Experienced members of the Central Relief Committee, in spite of favourable statistics, see no prospect of any material abatement of the pressure of distress in Lancashire for some considerable time to come. We trust they will be found to have taken too gloomy a view of the near future.

Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Layard have each on different occasions during the week expressed their views on the prominent topics of the hour. The member for Rochdale mainly confined his address at Midhurst to an interesting and lucid explanation of the paralysis of Lancashire industry. The member for Birmingham threw the blame of the cotton famine upon our neglect of India, and, to meet a calamity which threatens to engulf all classes in the manufacturing districts in one common ruin, threw out the desperate suggestion that the collection of the land-tax in that country should for awhile be suspended on all the soil devoted to the growth of cotton. But there seems to be less fear of an ample supply of the precious material from the East than that the quality will be found unsuitable and unsatisfactory. Both Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright traced the American war to slavery alone—the latter condemning with burning eloquence those who were so eager to admit into the family of nations a State based upon a principle "more odious and more blasphemous than has ever heretofore been dreamt of in Christian or Pagan, in civilised or savage, times." Mr. Layard, as became a responsible official, discussed this ticklish subject with great adroitness, lauding the Washington Government for their anti-slavery policy, vouching for Lord Palmerston's heartiness on this question, and justly praising the impartial neutrality of our Government. It is satisfactory to know that the principle which lies at the foundation of the tremendous contest in America cannot longer be ignored by our press, and we are glad to have Mr. Bright's assurance that there are Ministers in the Cabinet, and members of the English aristocracy in the very highest ranks, who are "as resolved against any treason to freedom" as he himself is.

There are two more Parliamentary vacancies

to be filled up. The seat for East Kent is likely to be hotly contested by hereditary rivals—the Knatchbulls and the Derings. Sir N. J. Knatchbull, it need hardly be said, comes fully up to Tory requirements. For a county candidate, Sir Edward Dering, the former member for the division, professes a decidedly Liberal creed. He is not ashamed to avow himself favourable to a considerable extension of the franchise and the abolition of Church-rates, believing that the latter measure would be highly beneficial to the Established Church. In support of Sir Edward the Liberals of all shades are, we believe, united, and we shall be delighted to hear that their efforts have been crowned with success. At Reigate, also, the Liberals are united, in favour of Mr. W. A. Wilkinson. He is opposed by the Hon. Stuart Wortley, a moderate Conservative, who wishes to effect a compromise on the Church-rate question, and still more that the responsible advisers of the Crown would propose a measure to settle the question. Mr. Wortley finds it necessary to issue a kind of manifesto to define his position. Formerly a member of Lord Palmerston's Government, he is unwilling to offer him any factious opposition. He is not unfavourable to an extension of the suffrage, though he believes he has "the good wishes of the leaders of the party next likely to succeed to power," and, after much see-saw, concludes that he shall "take his seat as an independent member of the Opposition." Mr. Stuart Wortley's address is, perhaps, no more than a feeler with reference to Reigate, and a general advertisement that he is ready to represent any vacant constituency in want of a Mr. Facing-both-Ways.

The Austrian Reichsrath, though representing only a portion of the provinces subject to the Hapsburgs, is, owing to the wise concessions of the Government, assuming some of the genuine attributes of a constitutional assembly. Lately the King of Prussia dismissed his Chamber with a lecture on their refractoriness. The Emperor of Austria takes leave of his, with much apparent cordiality and the advice to its members "to promulgate among their constituencies constitutional principles, with a view to their better accomplishment." His Majesty frankly confesses that the national credit has improved, and the sympathy of other nations been won, by the result of this constitutional experiment. By persisting in this course the Emperor may hope to win over the still isolated Hungarians.

The Greeks, so far as the popular suffrage goes, may be said to have chosen Prince Alfred as their King—a decision which the National Assembly, now in session, will no doubt ratify. It seems evident that the promised surrender of the Ionian Islands has scarcely mitigated their deep disappointment at not obtaining a sovereign from the English Royal Family—a disappointment for which diplomatic scheming is largely responsible. France and Russia stand passively and sulkily aside, and upon England seems to devolve the responsibility of finding a suitable king for the poor Greeks, who have not recovered from their mystification. As Ferdinand of Portugal and Prince Louis of Hesse have promptly declined the honour, the situation has become embarrassing enough to call forth all Lord Palmerston's diplomatic astuteness.

Although military operations have been shown by English journals to be impossible in Virginia at this season, General Burnside has crossed the Rappahannock in the face of the Confederates, and obtained possession of Fredericksburg. General Sumner with another corps has passed the river lower down, in order to take the Confederates in flank. General Lee, if he sees any great advantage to be derived from strategy and a superior position, will, no doubt, accept a battle. But more probably the bulk of his army has already retired towards Richmond, breaking up the railway as it retreats, and leaving the Federals at a safe distance. By means of these interior lines of swift communication, General Lee may be able to meet any force that may threaten the Confederate capital before it can be reinforced. The prospect of the capture of Richmond seems as distant as ever. The Federals, however, claim a victory in Arkansas, but appear to have been defeated in the neighbourhood of Nashville.

The voluminous diplomatic correspondence published in America clearly defines the relations of the Federal Government with foreign powers. The idea of European mediation seems altogether abandoned. The Emperor Napoleon has discovered his mistake, and has given an assurance that he does not intend to repeat his abortive proposal. There is even less chance that Russia will be a party to any mediating project. "Russia alone," said Prince Gortschakoff to the American envoy at St. Petersburg, "has stood by you from the first, and will continue to stand by you. We are very, very anxious that any course should be pursued which will prevent the division which now seems inevitable." The con-

tending parties are thus, for some time at least, secure against foreign intervention, and are left to fight out the battle between themselves.

JONATHAN'S APPEAL TO JOHN BULL.

THE quarrelsome spirit displayed by the most popular, although not perhaps the most influential, newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic—the irritating way in which every proposition and act of the Federal Government has been decried, every fault exaggerated, every line of policy condemned, by those of our English journals most likely to command attention in the Northern States—and the perfidious, selfish, and even malicious motives attributed to the most innocent and considerate proceedings of our Government and people by those American papers which are most largely quoted by our own press—have given a semblance of justification to the belief that the two countries, albeit originally sprung from the same race, speaking the same language, governed, for the most part, by the same laws, inheriting the same love of liberty, and animated by the same religious belief, were becoming every week more alienated from each other, and were beginning to cherish in the depth of their souls a feeling of mutual hatred which nothing but war and bloodshed would be likely to appease. We have not shared this opinion, and have bitterly lamented whatever, on either side, appeared to furnish grounds for it. We are bound to admit that there have been not a few displays of a waspishness and venomousness of temper in the United Kingdom as well as in the United States, and in the latter as well as in the former—with this difference, however, that the susceptibility of our Transatlantic cousins found some extenuation, if not excuse, in the embarrassments, disappointments and sufferings to which the current of their public affairs exposed them; which certainly has not been the case with us. But we solaced ourselves with the conviction that these mutual bickerings were rather on the surface, than otherwise—and that down deep in the heart of both communities there was a real and permanent oneness of interest, esteem, and respect, which wanted but a fitting occasion to make itself palpable to all the world.

We are inexpressibly gratified in being able to give proof in support of this conclusion. We rejoice that the proof comes from America. We think it a happy coincidence that it has reached us just at the season of the year when "good-will to men" is most likely to be appreciated. And we venture to express a hope that the guise in which it comes will effectually stop those acrid effusions which have operated so powerfully to dissolve the ties of kindly feeling between the two nations every feature of whose history should tend rather to unite than divide them.

An International Relief Fund Committee has been organised in New York for the purpose of assisting the Lancashire operatives, and has already issued an admirable and touching appeal "to the American people." After advertising with delicacy and reserve to the aid which the Americans rendered to Ireland in the famine of 1847, and remarking that "the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognised the friendliness of the act," the document proceeds, "Again, we are called upon in the name of humanity, to relieve men, women and children who are compelled, without faults of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war." Then, reminding the people of America of the bountiful harvest with which they have been favoured notwithstanding the large withdrawal of labour for the protection of the liberties of the republic, and alluding to the responsibility imposed upon them by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, it continues—"Our agricultural efforts, extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire, temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn. Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation, and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies by recognising the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean." The Committee recommend the citizens of every city, town, and village throughout the Union, to call public meetings and appoint committees, to collect and remit moneys and food—they ask the clergy of every denomination at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections "that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work"—and they announce that "by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. and G. Griswold, a new

ship of 1,800 tons burden has been placed at their disposal," and that "they propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive and those which they may purchase as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution."

If enmity against the people of the Northern States of the American Union have really grown up in the hearts of our countrymen (which we do not believe) this is the way to eradicate it speedily and effectually. If soreness of feeling has been created, this will soothe and heal it. An act of kindness, evidently done for kindness sake, subdues us instantly. But, in point of fact, the generosity of the Americans on this occasion is not only genuine, but it is discriminating. Mr. Thurlow Weed, one of the foremost men of the Republican party, in sending his contribution of a thousand dollars to the fund, writes, "While the sympathies of many of the commercial classes of England are with the insurgent States, while the cotton houses of Liverpool were furnishing 'material aid' to the Confederates, the operatives of the cotton districts, and their representatives in Parliament, resisted reiterated efforts to secure their co-operation against our blockade and in favour of intervention." This is true—and it may serve to convince us that, in spite of the misconduct of the press on both sides, acts of disinterested forbearance done in the name and on behalf of immutable justice, have not lost their power over human hearts, and will be remembered, ay, and gratefully responded to, when words of defiance or scorn have done their worst. The Lancashire workpeople, when, in the hour of their temptation, they refused to lend an ear to the advocacy of the slave cause, little thought that they would hear again of their noble act of self-abnegation. But it was marked and appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic—and it now comes back to them laden with the blessings as well as the bounty of a grateful people.

Here we might fitly conclude—but we cannot resist bringing under the notice of our readers, the Christian sentiment clothed in humorous imagery and language, uttered by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, at a public meeting held on the 6th inst. in the produce-exchange of New York:—"Let us accept that new ship offered by the splendid liberality of the Griswolds—that vessel which will yet float in history beside the craft that Henry Grinnell sent on the search for Sir John Franklin. Let us load her up with the produce of our prairies until there is not room enough for another sack of grain or even a red herring. Then run up the stars and stripes and send her right over in the track of the accursed pirate Alabama. Send her to Liverpool, the hot-bed of Secession sympathies—to the same city in which 40,000% were subscribed in one week to help Jeff. Davis's atrocious conspiracy. Lay her alongside those magnificent docks, and let her open—not her batteries, but her butteries, discharging 100 bags of bacon every hour. Let her pour a broadside of flour barrels, each barrel aimed at hungry mouths in the abodes of poverty. (Applause.) And when Liverpool has been thoroughly sacked with sacks of grain and bombarded with barrels of flour—when the golden grain has been poured out without money and without price, then if John Bull is not conquered I shall have no faith in Gospel-gunners. (Loud applause.) In the teeth of our enemies and slanderers, let us hurl back a noble act of Christian magnanimity."

"THE BEAUTY OF USEFULNESS."

THE mortal remains of Prince Albert have been removed to their final resting-place. The Queen has reclaimed her husband's body from the sepulchre of English kings, and hidden it in a tomb built in her own garden at Frogmore. The completed mausoleum has received its tenant, and the name that needs no monumental record has received, also, a final illustration. It is hardly likely that we shall ever know more than we know now of the man whose absence is as sensibly felt to-day as it was a year ago. The "Outline of his Character" has been drawn by some unknown but master hand, and prefixed to a collection of his "Principal Speeches and Addresses." It was impossible to read those compositions, at the time of their delivery, without being impressed with the sense of an almost mysterious individuality. They were altogether unlike the utterances of any other public man. They were as unique as the position of the author. They were the spoken thoughts of one who was in a perfectly singular relation to every topic which he touched. They were eminently philosophic, yet never speculative—intensely practical, yet perfectly free from the passion that is as surely generated by "affairs" as heat is generated by friction. The studious observer of men

and action can scarcely preserve himself from the infection of party feeling. If one were to watch two rows of ants racing each other on the road to their little hillock, one could hardly help becoming interested in the success of this row or of that. To descend into the arena of strife, to mingle in the contest of right and wrong, to participate in the combinations and compromises by which parties are formed and Ministries adjusted, yet never to be drawn aside from the pure line of ideal rectitude, is not given to the wisest or the purest. But here was a man who was as little of the hermit as of the partisan, who was constantly moving about among the busiest, hottest spirits of our age and country, intensely animated by ideas, interests, and passions; who must have been on terms of intimacy with the leading statesmen on both sides; and who could not be insensible to those movements of public opinion by which statesmen are uplifted or overthrown, yet never was betrayed into an expression that, fairly interpreted, could be quoted for or against any man or movement in this kingdom. Even his silence would have been suspicious,—yet he spoke largely, and defied aspersion. Nor was this the triumph of prudence merely. There was something far nobler than the wisest reserve in the abundant speech which never wandered into indiscretion. It was evidently the result of a victory over self—the conquest achieved by habitual discipline of intellect and heart. His energies were mastered without being weakened. He trained all his powers into obedience to his convictions of duty. Where judgment indicated that those powers would be usefully employed, we see them on the work,—and he curbed them, at the bidding of his judgment, with a hand that must have inflicted a good deal of pain before it gained such absolute control.

So much might be inferred from a consecutive perusal of his speeches. The evidences of a strong, energetic, and yet perfectly disciplined mind would force themselves even on readers who had been content to think of Prince Albert as a mixture of the *doctinaire* and *dilettanti*—a man of elegant and over-educated intellect, deprived by circumstances of the power that is developed in action. But the introduction to these speeches and addresses furnishes the key to much that would have remained concealed from the most analytic reader. The correspondence between the Prince and the Duke of Wellington, concerning the office of Commander-in-Chief, is such a revelation of personal motive as the public had no right to expect. It is an exhibition of magnanimous self-denial such as it would have been gross flattery to have attributed to the Prince if these disclosures had not been made. That he abstained from accepting, or even from grasping at, the truncheon which the great Duke was about to resign, seemed honourable enough. But the motives which dictated the refusal are infinitely more so. It was not only modesty, but humility—and the humility of conscientious conviction—not of low self-estimate—that was felt to require the renunciation of a glittering prize. The Prince knew too well what qualities were required for the post not to be able to discharge its duties—and he would have added to them, from his large perception of what was possible for the improvement of the army as a social institution—yet have found a noble pleasure in the performance of the labour thus incurred. It has been well said of him that he had an æsthetic horror of maladministration. Badly-cultivated farms, badly-built dwellings, badly-organised industries, pained his sense of order as well as his sympathy with success. Improvidence and inefficiency were to him intolerable for their own sake as well as for the misery in which they result. With what horror, then, would he have contemplated the awful entanglement and incapacity brought to light by the Crimean disaster! With what self-destroying devotion would he have worked to reduce to order the official chaos through which the valour of our soldiers had to break its way! But he really believed that he had no right to enter on such toils, and to achieve such results as his spirit would have delighted in. It was his duty, he said, "to sink his own individual existence in that of his wife"—"to fill up every gap which, as a woman, she would naturally leave in the exercise of her royal functions." He did not even shrink from defining the humble duties of the Prince Consort; "as the natural head of her family, superintendent of her household, manager of her private affairs, sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government, he is, besides the husband of the Queen, the tutor of the royal children, the private secretary of the Sovereign, and her permanent Minister." This was hardly the position, these were hardly the duties to content a man conscious of powers equal to any eminence or emergency. But he had distinctly determined that he should "aim at no power by himself or for himself, should shun all ostentation, and as-

sume no separate responsibility before the country." And he had the courage to act out this determination. He continued to his death faithful to the resolve that he had matured within ten years of his marriage. He lived without the excitement of a career—he laboured without the stimulant of ambition. Such a character will seem common, such a course easy, only to those who know nothing of the difficulty of being humble in the midst of temptation to pride, of being content to be useful in the heat of competition for greatness. The editor of his remains has spoken of his love for "the beauty of usefulness." The phrase suggests something still higher—"the beauty of holiness." But the suggestion is of things approximate, not of things opposite; and the beautiful utilities of life are not to be widely distinguished from its eternal sanctities.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

WE publish in another column a brief letter, taking exception to the spirit and purpose of the address to the Christians of England, signed by a large number of Dissenting ministers and laymen, relative to the American civil war. That address, which we inserted last week, took the ground, and supported it by an array of facts, that, since the election of President Lincoln, the policy of the Federal Government has tended towards "the gradual and constitutional abolition of slavery in the South." The duty of Christians and of the opponents of slavery in this country on the question was indicated in the following passage:—

Let Americans settle their own form of civil government, and determine their own borders, as they may deem best; but moral questions concern us all. Slavery does violence to the instincts of our common nature. It is a flagrant offence against humanity; and we all, not only have a right, but are placed under weighty religious obligations, to do what in us lies, by moral means, to bring to a speedy end that great crime and curse wherever it exists.

It is further urged, in the address referred to, that there can be no hope of permanent peace on the American continent so long as slavery exists. We should have thought that these views would have commended themselves to every Dissenter in this country. That such is not the case we infer from the absence of many conspicuous names at the foot of that address, and from other and more definite information.

The opponents of the Northern cause among Dissenters would hardly consent to accept "A Nonconformist" as their mouthpiece. Their case is unquestionably stronger than he puts it, though we believe he does baldly indicate the drift of their views. For this reason, and this alone, is the letter of "A Nonconformist" worthy of a moment's notice. We charitably suppose that ignorance is at the bottom of his jejune and not very creditable illusions. It was lately stated by the *Times* that the sympathies of Englishmen were more swayed by the atrocities of General Butler, the massacre of prisoners in cold blood by General M'Neil, and the many arbitrary arrests by the Federal Government of suspected persons, than by the large issues involved in the American struggle. The statement, however uncomplimentary to the intelligent British people, is to a certain extent true, but true chiefly, because these deplorable incidents of the war are magnified and commented upon *usque ad nauseam* by the influential journals which uphold the Southern cause. They make use of them as a red herring to take off the scent from the vital questions involved. The North lives in a glass house. Every phase of feeling, every hasty ebullition of temper, every trivial detail, is recorded in its newspapers, and served up again with plenty of garnish by the English press. The South is shrouded in darkness. We know little of what takes place or is said there beyond the movements of its armies and the chary utterances of its conspicuous leaders, though every now and then the lurid gleams which reach this country rather stagger our faith in "the gentlemen of the South." If a Charles Mackay were stationed at Richmond to rake up everything that told against the Confederates, and report in a bitter, prejudiced spirit two or three times a week to the *London Times*, Englishmen would then be in a better position than they now are, to form an impartial judgment on the real merits of this mighty conflict. So far, the South gains a great material advantage by the rigid blockade of its ports.

The real truth will no doubt eventually come uppermost. But, meanwhile, for our sakes as a professedly neutral nation, ought not a stern protest to be raised against the shockingly partisan spirit in which the American struggle is discussed in our press? Take the *Times* as the most obvious representative of this tendency. As we have before observed every argument and event which goes to show that this is a war of

civilisation with barbarism is studiously ignored. The slavery question, which the Confederate newspapers even now admit to be at the bottom of the war, is referred to only when it cannot be avoided; as in the case of the President's Message, when Mr. Lincoln's emancipation scheme was discussed simply to be sneered at, and its very moderation urged as a ground for condemnation. The public is continually reminded of the ruinous paper currency of the North, but it has never been hinted that gold is at a premium of 130 per cent. in Richmond. The incompetency of Federal generals, the disorganisation of their forces, the peculation of their contractors, the splenetic articles of the *New York Herald*, the excellent policy of the Democratic party are sedulously paraded before our eyes. But no prominence is given to such cardinal facts as that the Confederates have been driven out of Kentucky and Missouri; that the Southern Confederation is a despotism sustained by an army, fed by a rigid conscription; that the Federal Government has, by abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, done all that is permissible by the constitution to get rid of the curse; that the Democrats desire as much as their opponents to restore the Union, but only by basely surrendering to the South the very principle out of which the war arose, and opening the entire American continent to the slaveowners; that about 200,000 slaves have already been made free by the war; and that the "exterminators" have in South Carolina formed a large colony of free blacks, and are educating and training them, and around New Orleans have introduced successfully the practice of paying wages to the negroes for their labour. The *Times* is, of course, free to be the unblushing partisan of a Confederation with slavery as its corner-stone. But that the British people should, to so great an extent, have surrendered themselves to its guidance would indicate that they are averse, in the case of America, to think and judge on their own behalf.

But apart from the grand issues which "A Nonconformist" entirely ignores, though they are daily assuming increased prominence, we are ready to meet him on his own grounds. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* in the North has practically ceased, and the prisoners in Fort Lafayette have been liberated. Mrs. Brinsmade, who was imprisoned for singing a song, was not incarcerated by the Government, but by a subordinate official who has been suspended. General M'Neil, the author of the infamous Palmyra massacre, is not amenable to the Federal Government at all, and, if not already surrendered to the Confederates, is shunned with loathing by every respectable person in the West. Even with respect to "the monster Butler," upon whose despotic acts our papers are never tired of declaiming, a new light has been thrown by the publication of "My Diary, North and South," by the late special correspondent of the *Times*. "Of New Orleans," says the *Athenæum* in a review of the volume, "Mr. Russell speaks in terms which lead us to believe that its present state under the iron rule of General Butler must be an improvement on its former condition. The blood curdles as the eye reads the description of the New Orleans jail, where murderers and burglars are herded with boys undergoing imprisonment for trifling robberies; where accused persons, waiting for trial, are made to associate with the vilest reprobates of a vicious city, and female pauper lunatics are confined in the same court, though in different galleries, with felons condemned to death. Well may Mr. Russell exclaim, 'Shame and horror to a Christian land!' The Southerners in general are not precisely the 'noble patriots' our correspondent seems to suppose. Mr. Russell gives a picture of these (supposed) 'refined and chivalric gentlemen,' which accurately corresponds with the hideous social system they uphold. 'Deep drinking, swearing, incessant duelling, loud swagger concerning ancient pedigrees, are the ordinary characteristics of the men whom it is the growing fashion of England to romance about as the descendants of the old English Cavaliers.' How far they are likely to accept our polite 'request' to emancipate their slaves may be judged from the prevalent conviction amongst them that we are a nation of cowards because we have abolished duelling, and that England is but 'a sort of appanage of their cotton kingdom.' They have, to say the least, as little love for England as their Northern foes. Only a few weeks ago the Confederate General Pemberton, who succeeded General Van Dorn in the West, in addressing his troops deprecated, as strongly as any Federal could do, the idea of European intervention. 'The moment England interferes,' he said, 'she will find us a united people, and she will have to meet with the armies of the South as well as of the North.'

So far as the North is concerned it is a mistake to suppose that there has been, properly speaking,

any "conversion" to anti-slavery views. The true issue was plainly stated in President Lincoln's inaugural address:—"One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute." The Northern policy interpreted by the South meant, from the first, gradual abolition, for President Davis in his first message speaks of it "as rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be entirely worthless." And from that policy the Federal Government has never departed, but has, on the contrary, given it greater development.

THE SOUL OF THINGS.

We are all familiar with the phrase customarily applied to a knowing man, that "he can see further into a millstone than other folk." Mostly, it is used in sarcasm, and is meant to rebuke a supposed pretence to penetrate into the significance of things below the possible limits by which human perception is bounded. But, where one man boasts of seeing a great deal more than the facts of the case will warrant, thousands are content with seeing a vast deal less. As there is something besides features and complexion in the countenance—something which speaks by them, and which, in the present state of our being, can only make itself visible by the wonderfully subtle changes which it effects in them—as, in fact, by means of the mere play of light and colour upon the facial muscles the deepest emotions of the inner man may reveal themselves—so, to those who are accustomed to look for it there is a soul which expresses itself in every alteration which takes place in the disposition of matter, and not a movement occurs in the realms of Nature or Providence which does not tell, albeit for the most part to unlistening minds, truths of widest meaning and of most exquisite beauty. The objects which we see around us, infinite in their variety; the relations they bear to one another, and the modes in which they act one upon another; the particular laws which determine the functions of each, and the more general laws which modify and, as it were, utilise their mutual interaction; the daily events of individual life; the way in which they are made to harmonise with the events of other lives, and to contribute somewhat to the well-being and progress of society; the points of contact and of influence between nation and nation; and the far-reaching cycles of human experience—all are but the letters of an alphabet by the due arrangement of which wisdom seeks to express itself, or the keys of a musical instrument employed in giving utterance to melodies the sentiment of which can be interpreted by none but the practised ear and the susceptible heart.

It may be matter of surprise that men who give themselves to the analysis and study of the operations of Nature, and who are intimately conversant with the phenomenal changes incessantly going on around them, as well as with the laws in conformity with which they occur, and by which they seem to be governed, should, for the most part, be so profoundly insensible to the thought, the sentiment, the spirit which lies behind them, and which acts by them for the expression of itself much as a skillful musician does by the instrument when he makes it tell what is passing in his own soul. Men may be experts in everything relating to the mechanism of an organ, may know all that either science or experience can teach respecting its wind-chest, pipes, stops, pedals, and keys, and may be able to explain most lucidly the physical and acoustical laws which take effect in every sound that it produces, and yet be utterly unable to catch the meaning or to feel the soul of the divinest combination of melody and harmony which it is capable of rendering in response to the manipulation of a master hand. And one is constantly meeting with a similar union of accurate technical knowledge, and pitiable insensibility to its ulterior significance, among enthusiastic exponents of the material world. They may have a minute acquaintance with everything relating to this or that natural object or process, nay, with every object and process within the competency of science to explain, and yet be wholly unaware of the fact that what they know of that world which they study, bears much the same relation to the inner and more glorious truths they are intended to express, as the artistic knowledge of the organ-builder to the soul-entrancing music it may be made to utter.

Now, we have selected the professor of physical science as a possible illustration of blindness to "the soul of things," not because we deem his pursuits incompatible with insight into their highest significance, nor because he more than other men is apt

to overlook it, but simply as bringing out more forcibly than can be done in the case of other men, the contrast between a precise and intellectual knowledge of what may be called the body of things, and an utter ignorance of, and a perfect incapacity of recognising much more of interpreting, the soul of which they are the organ. But the truth is that we are all of us more or less chargeable with the same negligent oversight. We have all been endowed with a power of intuition which, fitly exercised and developed, might enable us to read a meaning in whatever is taking place around us, beyond that which either the senses or the logical faculty can discern. Were we all that we have been made by God capable of becoming—had the human race from earliest infancy, through all successive generations, carried out, with undeviating regularity, the thought and the intent impressed upon it by the Creator, both in regard to body and mind, we can conceive it possible that any man of matured powers might have been able to see at a glance in any given arrangement, either of objects or events, precisely that truth or combination of truths which, if it were but known, would furnish him with the reason accounting for such objects and events being what they are.

You go into a man's house, and in the size, properties, and location of the apartments—in the furniture, books, ornaments, and instruments with which he fills them—you see a vast deal more than what specially pertains to them. They tell you, or might do so, much of their proprietor, of his condition of life, of his tastes and habits, of his pursuits and recreations, of the relations he sustains to others, whether as a husband, a father, a brother, or a master. Here or there, a dropped glove, a hat, a walking-stick, a handkerchief, the position of any article of attire, the arrangement of any part of the furniture, may tell you also the story of how he was last engaged, what were the purposes which last moved him—a story it may be of ordinary, it may be of touching or of tragic, interest—but, in any case, a story wholly apart from and beyond anything attaching to the things themselves. Can we suppose that, at any given moment, in any given place, the particular disposition of things and events around us is not equally indicative of something beyond them, had we but the power to read it aright? Most men of an observant and reflecting turn do catch glimpses of this ulterior significance of things—and, perhaps, but for the wrong we have done to our own nature, the world of matter and of life would be as vocal to us of great truths claiming cordial recognition, as an organ sometimes is of magical harmony, or a man's habitation may become of individual history.

No characteristic of the present age strikes us as more open to reprehension verging upon contempt than its disposition to be satisfied with mere literal information respecting the wonderful variety of facts which come under its cognisance. It would seem as if the sole business of human intellect were to ascertain the exact weight, measure, component parts, properties, conditions and laws of action, which may be predicated of the several forms of matter, and the nearest possible approximate acquaintance with the events which make up the external history of mankind. Beyond this, it seems to be taken for granted that they have no meaning, or, at all events, none which addresses itself to our minds. But, without disparaging the value of science, we make bold to think that it is but, as it were, a first step towards the higher exercises of reason. We cannot stop at its discoveries, wonderful as some of them unquestionably are, without doing violence to our instinctive tendencies to go further—tendencies which disclose themselves, though in all manner of abortive ways, far more clearly in uncultured races than among civilised people. The ruder tribes of mankind, and, in their early childhood, the more polished also, do take it for granted that everything round about them has a story to tell, not so much about itself, as about something apart from it for which it is supposed to exist—and even if, as might be expected, it is ludicrously translated and interpreted, it shows rather that the instinct has been blunderingly exercised than that it is itself superfluous. We might bring our ripened and experienced manhood back to the simplicity of our earlier years without disadvantage, and, although we could never again people the realms of Nature with elves and fairies, we might strive to get some insight into those truths and lessons which may be met with behind her vast and complicated system of mechanism.

It seems to us that our habitual neglect of everything like systematic search into the higher meaning of things—the meaning which they offer, not to the understanding considered as an instrument of acquire-

ing knowledge, but to the reason considered as the power capable of absorbing and assimilating truth and wisdom—lays this generation peculiarly open to the inroads of scepticism. Our minds cannot have been duly cultured in regard to their nobler faculties and susceptibilities, if we can be apprehensive lest great moral problems should be adversely solved by arithmetical calculations, or that the design which has evidently shaped and given meaning to the world's history, can be annihilated by a more accurate acquaintance with physical laws, or crushed beneath the weight of a positive philosophy. We cannot be making the most of our capabilities if we can be persuaded that our main converse is to be with the mere mechanism of the universe, not with the diviner significance which that mechanism was framed and adjusted to express, or with the external facts of human history, and not with the principles and the ends of moral government of which those facts are a serial illustration. At any rate, of this we may be sure, that He who ordered the whole arrangement of the physical world, and who controls and regulates the very eddies and ripples as well as the tides and currents of human experience, means thereby to disclose something not only capable but well worthy of being read by diligent and reverend students, and that not to care for converse with "the soul of things," is to doom to barrenness the better part of our being.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Central General Committee on Monday, at the Manchester Town Hall, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth (in the absence of Lord Derby, suffering from gout) in the chair, the honorary secretary stated that the amount of subscriptions paid to this committee up to December 20 (not including the bankers' receipts on the 20th) was 431,017. The balance in the bank on the 20th of December was 267,004. The number of bales of clothing sent out for the week ending December 20 was 630; the total number up to that date, 4,734. (On an average, the bales are about a cubic yard in measurement.) Subscriptions were announced to the amount of 8,195. The following report was read by Mr. Commissioner Farnall:—

TO THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Manchester, Dec. 22.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—A reference to my tabular report for the week ended Saturday, the 13th inst., will show you that there is a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week of 2,403. This decrease of 2,403 is explained as follows:—There is a decrease at Barton-upon-Irwell of 11; Blackburn, 292; Burnley, 163; Bury, 115; Chorley, 526; the Fylde, 3; Glossop, 70; Haslingden, 2,998; Lancaster, 3; Preston, 26; Rochdale, 152; Todmorden, 81; Warrington, 94;—total, 4,434. There is an increase at Ashton-under-Lyne of 73; Bolton, 16; Chorlton, 255; Garstang, 76; Leigh, 68; Macclesfield, 11; Manchester, 732; Prestwich, 197; Saddleworth, 93; Salford, 320; Wigton, 190; total, 2,031, making a nett decrease of 2,403. I have received no returns from the clerks of the Unions of Clitheroe, Oldham, and Stockport for the week ended the 13th inst., and I have therefore inserted in my tabular report their figures for the week ended the 6th inst., and I am unable to state whether there has been an increase or a decrease in either of these places. The figures entered for the Fylde represent a decrease of pauperism as compared with the week ended the 29th ult., and those for Haslingden are also compared with the same week. There were on the 13th inst. 269,580 persons receiving parochial relief in the Unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of last year 59,482 persons were so relieved; there is therefore an increase of 210,098 persons in receipt of parochial relief, or 353.2 per cent. The total weekly cost of out-door relief on the 13th inst. was 18,638. 4s. 1d.; in the corresponding week of last year it was 2,940. 7s. 11d.; there is, therefore, an increase of 15,697. 16s. 2d., or 534.0 per cent. The average percentage of pauperism in the population of these Unions on the 13th inst. was 13.6; in the corresponding week of last year it was 3.0. The average amount of out-door relief per head per week, both in money and kind, in these unions on the 13th inst. was 1s. 5d.; the lowest was 1s. 0d., and the highest 1s. 11d., at Glossop. Of the 269,580 persons receiving parochial relief on the 13th inst. 12,522 were indoor paupers. I have returns from 98 local committees, formed for the distribution of charitable aid in the cotton-manufacturing districts; and I am enabled to state that at the date of those reports they were aiding 190,794 persons, who were not receiving parochial relief from the guardians of the poor, and that the weekly expenditure of the 98 committees was 24,908. 18s. 4d. The total number of persons, therefore, included in this report who are either receiving parochial relief or who are aided by local committees of charity, is 460,374, or 23.2 per cent. on the population. The present total weekly expenditure by the guardians, on 257,058 outdoor paupers, is 18,638. 4s. 1d.; and by the 98 local committees, on the 190,794 persons aided by them, is 24,908. 18s. 4d.; making together 43,547. 2s. 5d., or 1s. 11d. to each recipient. The amount of money in the hands of the treasurers of the above unions on the 13th inst. was 89,631. 1s. 3d.; in the previous week the amount was 55,453. 19s. 5d.—I am, my lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. B. FARNALL, Special Commissioner.

Several members of the committee expressed their opinion that the reported diminution in the number of unemployed people this week was only apparent, and occasioned probably by the fact that the many cases heretofore relieved by both the guardians and

relief committees, and included in the returns from each, were now being thrown entirely upon the care of one of these relieving agencies. They saw no probability of any material lessening of the pressure of distress for some considerable time to come. The following grants were made:—

Manchester and Salford (four weeks), 3,000. and 5,000. for clothing; Hancote (5), 30. and 25. for clothing; Gorton (4), 200. for clothing; Moorside and Barton (4), 100. for clothing; Cadishead, 50. for clothing; Glossop, 1,200. and 300. for clothing; Withnell (6), 150. for clothing; Bretherton (5), 20. for clothing; Freckleton (5), 40. for clothing; Brindle (6), 120. and 80. for clothing; Whittle and Clayton-le-Woods (3), 50. and 25. for clothing; Eccleston and Heakin (6), 100. and 50. for clothing; Little Hayfield (4), 50. for clothing; Lower Crumpsall, 50. for clothing; Leyland (5), 100. and 50. for clothing; Farrington, 150. and 50. for clothing; New Mills (4), 200. for clothing; Denton and Houghton, 50. and 50. for clothing; Dukinfield, 750. for clothing; Todmorden (5), 600.

The total daily receipts in aid of the Central Fund, on Wednesday last, were 13,052. 1s.; Thursday, 5,734. 7s.; Friday, 7,200. 1s.; Saturday, 4,827. 1s.

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Mansion-house Relief Committee have received 23,436. 16s. during the past week for aid to the distressed operatives, besides a quantity of clothing. The committee on Friday made special grants for Christmas amounting in the whole to 17,000. and ordinary grants amounting to 37,925. The committee resolved to adjourn for a fortnight, and had in consequence made allowance in the amount granted.

On Friday and Saturday together 4,383. odd was received by the Lord Mayor towards the Relief Fund.

With respect to the large balance in hand of the Indian Famine Fund, Lord Elgin has written to the Lord Mayor to the effect that the Indian residents wished some of the money to be devoted to the alleviation of the distress, and if the committee in reconsidering the matter should so decide, Lord Elgin would honour the Lord Mayor's draft for 20,000. The matter was referred to Mr. A. d'Arman Cubitt and the honorary secretaries to consider.

A further sum of 4,000. (making 15,000. in all) has been received from Calcutta, in aid of the distressed cotton-spinners.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

PRESTON.—In the Preston union generally an improvement is observable in trade. Several manufacturers are extending the hours of labour at their establishments, and others, whose mills have been standing for many months, are making arrangements for resuming work. Mr. Ascroft, the chairman of the Preston board of guardians, intimated, at the weekly meeting of that body, that there was a decided improvement in the state of the union, and he gave it as his opinion that they had seen the worst of the distress. The percentage of pauperism in the union is 20, and the average rate of relief is 6.4-10d. per head. The fever is slightly on the increase again, and there are now more patients of this class in the House of Recovery than for the past three or four weeks.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At the usual meeting of the Ashton Board of Guardians, last week, it was stated that, for the week ending the 10th inst., 34,608 persons had been relieved, at a cost of 2,381. 0s. 10d.; increase over the number relieved last week, 90; decrease in cost, 14s. 6d. The clerk stated that this was the first decrease which had been reported for the last fourteen months. The committee appointed to consider the best manner in which the board could avail themselves of the Union Relief Aid Act, have decided to recommend a rate in aid. The recommendation of the committee was adopted; and it was resolved that, at the end of the present quarter, the guardians should apply to the Poor-law Board for the necessary authority.

THE ROCHDALE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—We (Spectator) are happy to perceive that the great co-operative Association of Rochdale, the Equitable Pioneers' Society, has as yet ridden out the storm. This society has a store, or rather series of stores, a corn-mill, and a cotton-mill, all built, owned, and worked wholly by operatives. The stores last year earned a profit of 18,000. and last quarter the profits amounted to 2. 6d. in the pound. The principle is that members shall be paid profits on their amount of consumption, so that the more they buy the more they get. One man, for example, who, in 1854, had 7. 10s. in the concern, has dealt with it steadily for eight years. He has had all his goods better and cheaper than he could get them elsewhere, and the amount to his credit is 132. 10s. The corn-mill made in 1861, 10,000. and is, of course, little affected by the distress, and the cotton-mill is at work three days in the week. There are thirty such societies in the county, and these are all weathering the storm, though, in some cases, with exceeding difficulty. There is the true protection for the working man.

THE TRADE OF MANCHESTER.—A trader reported dated December 19th says:—"Sellers have advanced their quotations in consequence of the recent rise in the cotton and yarn market, and this deters buyers from operating. Another reason why less is doing in the general market is, that the stocks of cloth on hand in the possession of speculators, which are still large, and were many of them bought at high rates in September, are bare of descriptions of cloth now wanted. The consequence is, that merchants have had to give out orders, and this explains the reason why there have been some heavier purchases of cotton and yarns lately by the trade, and a re-opening of mills by manufacturers. We have heard of some considerable orders given during the week to manufacturers, and of these some are for new descriptions of cloth, or, in other words, new makes as to

weight and construction, the object being to substitute lighter and cheaper fabrics in some cases, owing to the old ones being shut out from sale by the high prices for which they are now held."

THE ALLEGED INDISPOSITION TO WORK.—The Times correspondent, writing from Manchester, says that the stories which have been flying about as to the unwillingness of the operatives to return to work now that they find it so comfortable to live on charity, have not been substantiated. "Either the persons who had shown a disinclination to work were lazy impostors of the regular pauper stamp, who never had earned their own living, or the employers were offering inadequate wages, relying on the Relief Committee to eke them out up to the subsistence point. Now that employment is becoming more abundant, if any disposition of the sort has been fostered among the working classes, we are sure to hear of it; but, considering that the great bulk of them are living on a third of their ordinary incomes, there are not many who have any preference for their present dependent state."

CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

The following sums are acknowledged in the subscription-lists of the Central and Mansion House Committees:—

Stockwell Independent Chapel, per Rev. Dr. Thomas (first month), 8. 16s. 9d.; Regent-square Presbyterian Church (second contribution), 25. 1s.; English Presbyterian Church, Shrubland-road, Dalston, per Rev. M. Davison, 35. 1s.; collection at Forest-hill Chapel, Sydenham, after sermons by the Rev. J. W. Todd, 60. 1s.; collection, Baptist Chapel, Tottenham, per Rev. R. Walla, 21. 2s.; Independent congregation, Dursley Fabernacle, Gloucestershire, per Rev. Richard Bentley, 9. 1s.; boxes, Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester (second contribution for two weeks), per Rev. A. M. Larn, 10. 4s. 1d.; Gr. at George-street Chapel, Liverpool (second donation), 50. 1s.; Renshaw-street Unitarian Chapel, Liverpool (first weekly collection), 29. 15s. 8d.; Independent Chapel, South-hill-road, Liverpool, 13. 0s. 6d.; Independent Chapel, Berkeley-street, Liverpool (first month), 4. 1s. 7d.; collection, Moreton Independent Chapel, per C. Parsons, 11. 12s.; collection, 4th Kyme Church, per Peacock, Handley, and Co., 13. 18s. 1d.; collection, Independent Chapel, Welford, per L. N. Palmer, 10. 1s.; collection, Independent Chapel, Kirton, near Boston, per William Dickinson, 5. 0s. 5d.; Yardley, Hastings, Independent Chapel, 8. 1s. 7d.; collection, Independent Chapel, Stockbridge, per Rev. R. Collins, 2. 5s. 4d.; collection, Independent Chapel, Bushey, Herts, per Alfred Henry New, 8. 1s.; collection, Baptist Chapel, Lyme Regis, Dorset, per Rev. G. F. Palmer, 2. 1s.; Independents, Holden, near Clitheroe, 1. 4s. 6d.; collection, Ingham Baptist Chapel, 2. 10s. 6d.; boxes on counter of R. B. Silecock and Son, 7s. 2. 17s. 6d.; collection, Alconbury Baptist Chapel, Hunts, per T. Wilton, 4. 7s. 6d.; collection, Independent Chapel, Sale, per T. B. Water, 2. 0s. 7d.; Independent Christian Chapel, Malford, Wilts, per Rev. James Inglis, 2. 10s. 6d.; collection, United Presbyterian Church, B. Ford, Northumberland, per Rev. John Hunter, 7. 0s. 2d.; collection, Independent Chapel, St. Agnes, Cornwall, per J. Lowndes, 3. 1s.; collection, Independent Chapel, Bucklow-hill, per John Fowden, 14. 10s. 6d.; Dwyg-fyleh Church (second collection) per Rev. D. Thomas, 14. 8s. 9d.; Independent Chapel (first collection) per Mr. Edwards, 3. 18s. 3d.; Calvinistic Welsh Methodists, Mr. Jones (elder), per S. D. Derbyshire, 3. 1s. 8d., 22. 5s.; collections, Independent Chapels, Soar and Derwent, Macclesfield, per J. H. Evans, 7. 18s.; congregation, Independent Chapel, Llangefin, Anglesea, per the Deacons, 1. 1s. 10d.; collection, Calvinistic Methodists, Carmarthen, per R. B. Morris, 9. 11s.; collection, Calvinistic Methodists, Anglesea, 38. 10s. 4d.; collection, Shop and Stall Keepers, Shudehill Market, 10. 1s.; collection, Independent Chapel, Oldham-road, Manchester, per Mr. Shirley, 15. 16s.; collection, United Presbyterian Church, Nain, per Rev. Mr. Bissett, 13. 1s.; Dorman's Land, Lingfield, Baptist Chapel, per Rev. H. G. Griz, 5. 4s. 9d.; Andover Baptist Chapel, 16. 2s. 4d.; Wallop Baptist Chapel, per Secretary of Baptist Union, 4. 8s. 11d., 25. 16s.; Independent Chapel, Kingston, Dorset, 2. 16s. 3d.

At Barnsbury Chapel, on Sunday, two sermons were preached by the Rev. S. B. Sloman, and about 50. was collected, the Sunday-school attached to the chapel contributing 12. At Pentonville-road Congregational Church, on Sunday last, special sermons were preached by the pastor, Rev. Ernest Coulson Jay, and collections made amounting to 52. 10s. At Clapton Chapel, on Sunday, the 14th inst., after sermons by the Rev. H. J. Gamble, collections were made which realized the handsome sum of 27. 3s. 5d. A weekly offering is also made for the same object.—The Rev. Patrick Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, preached two sermons in Nether Chapel, Sheffield, on Sunday week, in aid of the Lancashire distress, when collections amounting to upwards of 40. were made.—At Brentwood, Essex, the Rev. H. P. Bowen and friends have raised by collections and subscriptions 42. 5s. 6d.; Sunday-school children, 10. 1s.; day-school children, 2. 13s. 6d.; total, 55. The amount has been sent to the Manchester Central Committee.—At the Congregational Chapel, Castle Hedingham, on Sunday, after sermons by the Rev. Samuel Steer, the sum of 21. 10s. was obtained. To this amount was also added by sacramental collection 6. 7s. and by boxes at the doors 3. 19s. 9d., making a total sum of 31. 16s. 9d.

MR. COBDEN ON THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Cobden, in compliance with a requisition on, delivered an address at Midhurst on the 16th inst. on the distress in Lancashire. He said he was strongly of opinion that the people of the North and South did not properly understand each other, and where there was ignorance there always existed unfounded prejudice. The importance of our cotton manufactures, amounting as they did to one-third of the entire exports of the country, could not be overrated. During the last 60 years, owing to those manufactures being principally carried on in the county of Lancashire, the

increase of the population of that county and its material progress had been exceedingly rapid. Since 1801 the population had increased from 673,000 to 2,428,000 in 1861, the increase having been about 20 per cent. in each decennial period, though it had been rather smaller during the last 20 years than in the twenty years immediately preceding. He thought that that fact in some measure accounted for the low rate of the poor-rates which existed in the county, and which seemed to be a subject that had somewhat puzzled the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, who in his letter to *The Times* had shown an amount of ignorance with regard to the condition of the county of Lancashire which was really surprising. He thought, however, that Mr. Kingsley had dated his letter from a very appropriate place, when he dated it from one of the provinces of the Heptarchy. With regard to the manufacturers themselves as a class, he thought they were undeserving of the censure which had been bestowed upon them in some quarters. He was acquainted with no part of the world, and he had travelled in civilised countries, in which men possessing the vast capital and wealth of the cotton-spinners lived with the same simplicity and frugality, and spent so little of their earnings in their own personal expenses. Mr. Cobden highly eulogised the character of the millowners, most of whom, he stated, had risen from the lower ranks of life, and he contended that it was to their diligence, frugality, and industry, that this country was indebted for the growth of that vast industry which had passed beyond comparison anything that ever existed in the history of the world. The industry of which the whole country ought to be proud, owed nothing to monopoly of any kind, but had always taken its stand upon the principle of fair and open competition. There was this peculiarity connected with the cotton trade, that it had its vicissitudes. A manufacturer would probably have his three years of prosperous business, and then probably a year of most unprofitable business. He had frequently been asked whether, if there had been no cotton panic, this convulsion would not have happened. He believed that there had been extensive speculation on the part of merchants trading in India and China. There would, no doubt, have been a revolution in prices consequent on the glut of goods, which would have led to severe losses, and perhaps have been attended in some cases with ruin; but he did not believe that it would have had the effect of throwing the working classes of Lancashire out of employment. The present distress came from the sudden stoppage of the supply of that which alone had made all the fixed capital of Lancashire of any value, being, as it was to a great degree, attached to the freehold. It had arisen in consequence of the civil war in America. He was not going to enter on that question as a politician; but, with respect to intervention, he did not believe that any good would arise from our intervention even by advice and remonstrance. There was an old Spanish proverb that a fool knew more about his own house than a wise man did about the house of his neighbour; and if people refrained from interfering with the affairs of their neighbours, they would have very much more time to attend to their own. This alone he would say, that having travelled twice through America at an interval of twenty-four years, he was thoroughly convinced that slavery was at the bottom of the present war, and that was the opinion of everyone, North and South, Republican or Democratic. Everyone of them admitted that slavery, and slavery alone, was at the bottom of the whole question. It was frequently asked why did England draw so great a portion of its supply of cotton from a country where that cotton was grown by slaves? Well, he thought it had been a great misfortune; a great calamity that the question had been so put. If he were asked whether that could be avoided, he said he thought it could not. Many people asked why we did not put a prohibitory duty on American cotton, or a duty at all events that would have operated? They would have ruined their own manufacturers; for unless they could have got all the world to have agreed with them that no slave produce should be bought, they would have offered a premium to other peoples to set up as rival manufacturers.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AND THE DISTRESS.

A gentleman residing in Birmingham recently made some inquiries respecting the share which Mr. Bright has taken in the good work of mitigating the horrors of the cotton famine. He received the following letter in reply:—

Heights Villa, Rochdale, 16th December, 1862.

My dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, you request me to give you what particulars I can as to what Mr. Bright and his firm are doing towards the support of their hands during this distressing crisis in the cotton district. When I received your note I was at a loss how to answer it, for Mr. Bright and his family were never conspicuous in making the public acquainted with what they do in their private benevolence, which in Rochdale, I am certain, all parties will acknowledge to be unbounded. I therefore waited upon several of their workpeople. They informed me that when the mills ceased working they drafted from 200 to 300 of their cotton hands, and where the family was large placed one or two of each family in the carpet mills, where it could be done, so that the employment would be distributed over as many families as possible; and the girls now get from 12s. to 20s. weekly. Many of the overlookers are men who have saved money or got small properties under their employers. The most pressing cases are assisted with money, food, and clothing. Mrs. John Bright and Mrs. Thomas Bright are incessant in their labours to find out the most distressing cases. One of their workpeople told me he was astonished at their liberality in supplying so many families with all kinds of clothing, and that he was satisfied not one of their hands need want if they would

make their case known. Their liberality is not confined here. There are several sewing-classes formed, and the scholars, according to their age, are paid from 6d. to 9d. per day, and the congregations and their friends supply much of the funds and materials, and distribute part of the clothes made to the children; and from inquiries I find not one of these sewing-schools—either Church or Dissent—but has received handsome presents of clothing from Messrs. Bright to assist in the benevolent exertions to clothe the naked. Indeed, for a sewing-class with which I am connected, Mr. Bright was waited upon, and he ordered his warehousemen to give double the quantity asked for. The firm have five mills; two that they rent and one of their own have entirely ceased working; the other two are partially occupied with carpets, the other portion being cotton, but not now working. The expense of running these mills in portions is almost as large as if the whole machinery was running, and with a fair calculation, with rent of mills, increased poor-rates, loss of rents in cottages, &c., the firm is losing from seven to eight thousand pounds per annum, independent of what they are giving away, which can never be known. You must not be surprised if Mr. J. Bright's name is not conspicuous on the general list. He is not the man to make himself prominent with large subscriptions from home when there is distress in his own town and neighbourhood. I do not know of one cotton-firm in this town subscribing largely to it, having plenty to do at home. —I am, &c.,

CHARLES WALKER.

To Mr. James Taylor, jun., Birmingham.

—The Mayor of Rochdale says:—"Mr. Bright has several times stated to me that, whenever I wanted, he was prepared to contribute any amount requisite for meeting the present emergency."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A county meeting for Cheshire was held on Saturday at Stockport to raise subscriptions for the relief of the Lancashire distress. The high sheriff of the county presided. The Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester, and others addressed the meeting. The subscriptions at the close of the meeting amounted to 13,409*l.*—the Marquis of Westminster heading the list with 2,000*l.*

The Committee of the Art Exhibition have received from the following authors a collection of poems:—Christina Rossetti, George Macdonald, W. Allingham, R. Monckton Milnes, "V.", Mary Howitt, "G. E. M.", B. R. Parkes, Isa Craig, and others. Miss Faithfull has undertaken the publication of this work as an offering in aid of the distress in Lancashire. All the persons employed in her establishment have also offered their gratuitous services for the printing of this work.

In the monthly collection at Stepney Meeting for distressed operatives of Lancashire made last Sunday, and amounting to 41*l.* 4s. 2d., there was a contribution from a chimney-sweeper of 4s. 4d., being, as the paper containing it said, "one half-ounce tobacco a day," which the donor had denied himself for some weeks preceding.

The Dublin Committee have received 14,635*l.* since the commencement of the movement.

At a Derry county meeting last week a resolution to raise funds by subscriptions in the county for the unemployed was moved, and was seconded by Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop. An amendment was, however, proposed by The O'Donoghue, to the effect that pressing distress at home had prior claims on the meeting. The chairman refused to put the amendment, but on putting the original resolution to the meeting it was lost by an overwhelming majority. The high sheriff then dissolved the meeting and left the chair, accompanied by his friends and the conveners of the meeting. The supporters of The O'Donoghue, however, kept their places, reformed the meeting, and the amendment was then put as a substantive resolution, and carried by acclamation.

The recent concert at the Hanover-square Rooms has realised 367*l.* in aid of the Lancashire Fund. —An extra Monday Popular Concert at the St. James's Hall has yielded 122*l.* Messrs. Aubert and Linton's piping bullfinch brought 11*l.* 11s. at the Agricultural Hall last week.

THE MANCHESTER COLLECTING COMMITTEE.—The report presented last Monday shows how very effective have been the labours of the committee. It will be observed that in the five months preceding the appeal of Mr. Cobden, and the consequent appointment of the collecting committee, the total cash receipts were only 120,134*l.* 1s. 11d.; whereas in the one month which has since elapsed the amount is 240,351*l.* 1s. 10d. The balance in the bank then stood at 85,550*l.* 19s. 3d., now it amounts to 233,901*l.* 19s. 4d. The result of the month's operations of the collecting committee is that the receipts have been two-fold greater than in the previous five months, the disbursements nearly three-fold greater, and the bank balance nearly three-fold greater also. A "Manchester Merchant" (anonymous) has sent to the committee 500 blankets, 200 pairs of goloshes, 100 mud boots, 50 cloth-lined goloshes, and 30 dozen pairs of stockings; 300 pairs of clogs to follow.

PROPOSED WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER, JANUARY 4—11, 1863.

Former invitations to observe a week of special and united prayer at the beginning of the year have met with a very extensive and hearty response. From almost every country in every quarter of the globe did much prayer ascend to heaven during that hallowed week on behalf both of the Church and of the world.

The manifest blessings by which these seasons have been marked render it imperative upon us to repeat them. Christians of every country and name are, therefore, affectionately recommended to set apart the eight days, January 4—11 (inclusive) of the ensuing year, for simultaneous and earnest supplication

with thanksgiving to Him who has commanded—"Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

The following topics are suggested as suitable for a prominent place in our exhortations and intercessions on the successive days, the general adoption of which would give a character of agreement to our services highly acceptable to the Lord (for so He has taught us), and animating in the consciousness of it to our own hearts.

Sunday, Jan. 4.—"Sermons on the Dispensation of the Spirit."

Monday, Jan. 5.—"Humble Confession of our manifold Sins: as individuals, families, churches and nations. Prayer for the Lord's blessing on the services of the week."

Tuesday, Jan. 6.—"The Conversion of the Ungodly: especially those of our own families and congregations—larger success to all the means employed for the evangelisation of different classes of the population, and for checking every form of vice and immorality."

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—"Increased Spirituality and Holiness in the Children of God: leading to their closer union and sympathy with each other, and their more marked separation from the world—a richer baptism of the Holy Spirit on all ministers and their fellow-labourers in Christian lands, to quicken their love and zeal, and make them 'wise to win souls'—a blessing upon all seminaries of sound learning and religious education—a large increase of devotedness, self-denial, and liberality on the part of the people at large."

Thursday, Jan. 8.—"The Conversion of the Jews—the more extensive and successful preaching of the Gospel among the heathen—the revival of pure Christianity among the ancient churches of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error—the comforting and liberation of them who are in bonds for the Gospel's sake—the prevalence of peace among all nations—a blessing upon the souls of all brethren and sisters engaged in missionary labour among heathen and other unevangelised populations."

Friday, Jan. 9.—"The Word of God: the universal recognition of its Divine inspiration and authority—the power of the Holy Spirit to accompany its circulation and perusal." "The Lord's Day: the acknowledgment of its sanctity and obligation—a blessing upon all efforts for promoting its better observance at home and on the Continent."

Saturday, Jan. 10.—"Thanksgiving for our numerous temporal blessings and spiritual privileges—prayer for kings and all in authority—for all who are suffering from war, or scarcity, or any other affliction—for all sorts and conditions of men."

Sunday, Jan. 11.—"Sermons: the church 'praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto will all perseverance.'"

May the Spirit of grace and of supplication be abundantly poured out upon all who respond to this invitation! May their prayers come up with acceptance before God, the Father Almighty, through the priesthood of his blessed Son! The Lord "will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry: when He shall hear it, He will answer thee."

C. E. EARDLEY,	Chairman.
JOHN HENDERSON,	
ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.,	Vice-Chairmen.
R. C. L. BEVAN,	
JOHN FINCH,	Treasurers.
T. R. BIRKS, M.A.,	
W. M. BUNTING,	
EDWARD STANE, D.D.,	Hon. Secretaries.
DAVID KING, LL.D.,	
WILLIAM CARDALL, M.A.,	Secretaries.
JAMES DAVIS,	
HERMANN SCHMETTAU,	Foreign Secretary.

British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C., August, 1862.

* * The committee of the Evangelical Alliance earnestly request that, at the prayer-meetings which may be held in this and other countries during the proposed week of special prayer, January 4—11, 1863, Christian brethren throughout the States of America may be remembered, and that supplication may be especially made for the extinction, by wise and Christian measures, of the evil of slavery.

This subject, though included generally in the list of topics suggested for the several days of the week of prayer, was not particularly specified at the time of issuing the list, in the hope that, before the expiration of the year, peace would be restored.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of Oxford. The Queen and the Royal family were present, along with the members of the household. In addition to the ordinary form of consecration service, touching portions of "In Memoriam" were sung, and the service was made to bear a special reference to the death of him for whom the Mausoleum had been built.

The remains of the Prince Consort were removed from St. George's Chapel to Frogmore early on Thursday morning. The Prince of Wales and his brothers, with Prince Louis of Hesse, followed the corpse, and with a brief ceremony it was deposited in its final resting-place. The young princes laid wreaths on the coffin before the sarcophagus was closed, in doing which the Prince of Wales was deeply moved. The Queen and the Princesses, with the Royal Household, visited the mausoleum in the afternoon. The *Court Circular* says that her Majesty, though much overwhelmed with grief, has been able to bear the trying events of the last few days without injury to her health.

Her Majesty and the Royal family left Windsor

on Saturday for Osborne, where the Court will spend Christmas.

The return of the Court to Windsor, according to the present arrangements, is fixed for the 11th of February next. Great preparations will be made at the Castle during her Majesty's absence for the forthcoming Royal wedding, particularly in Edward IV.'s Tower, which will be sumptuously fitted up for the reception of the Princess Alexandra.

The Prince of Wales is presenting his future bride with a magnificent dress of Alençon lace. The value is said to be 1,500*l*.

Among the strange proposals with respect to erecting memorials to the Prince Consort is one which seems to have found some favour at Glasgow. Messrs. A. and G. Thomson desire to erect a "building on the model of the Temple of Theseus, Athens, which should contain a statue of the Prince."

Elihu Burritt is expected to arrive in this country from America by the Kangaroo, which is due at Liverpool this week.

We can confidently assert that the Ionian Islands will be ceded to Greece, and arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the troops now stationed there.—*United Service Gazette*.

It is rumoured in naval circles that the English Government has followed the example of the French, and has determined to build no more iron ships.—*Court Journal*.

The Government have selected the tender of Mr. W. T. Henley, the submarine telegraph contractor of North Woolwich, for the manufacture of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable, 875 nautical miles in length.

On Sunday morning Divine service was performed by the Rev. G. Prothero before her Majesty, the Royal family, and suite.

Lord Palmerston has accepted the invitation to the Edinburgh banquet, should his arrangements permit his visiting the Scottish capital on the occasion of his installation to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University.

An important circular has been issued by Sir G. C. Lewis to the Lords-Lieutenant of counties on the subject of the formation of volunteer corps. Sir George has come to the conclusion that it is desirable to place a limit to the extension of this adjunct of our military organisation, and he has therefore announced that he will not recommend the acceptance by the Crown of any further offer of volunteers, unless that offer shall reach him before the 1st of January next.

Lord Palmerston presided at the Romsey agricultural dinner, on Thursday. In proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, he said his Royal Highness was about to do what seldom fell to the lot of Princes—make a love marriage, and he had every prospect of happiness. In proposing the army and navy his lordship congratulated the country on the efficiency of both services. He also proposed the health of the county members, and pleasantly alluded to the exploded fears of the corn-law agitation.

Law and Police.

THE PAPAL RIOTS AT BIRKENHEAD.—A number of the Birkenhead rioters were convicted and sentenced at Chester Assizes on Wednesday. Their crime was rioting on the occasion of a discussion at a debating club on the merits of Garibaldi, and the sentences varied from fifteen years' penal servitude to one year's imprisonment.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—At Edinburgh, on Friday, judgment was given in the First Division of the Court of Session in favour of the pursuer, Mrs. Yelverton, reversing by a majority of the Judges the decision given by Lord Ardmillan in July last. Lord Curriehill and Lord Deas were of opinion that the pursuer had proved a marriage according to Scotch law by interchange of consent, and by promise followed by intercourse. The Lord President differed, holding that the evidence adduced by the pursuer had not been sufficient to establish either point. The reading of the Judges' opinions occupied from half-past eleven till nearly six. Lord Ardmillan, the remaining judge, not having heard the pleadings in the case at this stage, gave no opinion. The court accordingly gave judgment in favour of Mrs. Yelverton. The strong feeling which has been exhibited in favour of Mrs. Yelverton throughout all the phases of these extraordinary proceedings was illustrated immediately after the decision had been pronounced by a burst of cheering, which the efforts of the officials of the court could not for some time silence. The cheering inside, moreover, was taken up with corresponding fervour by the crowd in the vicinity of the court. The only step which can now be taken to bring this remarkable case to a final conclusion is that of an appeal to the House of Lords.

WHEATLEY v. JAMES.—In the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, an action of slander was tried against the minister of the Independent chapel at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, by a member of his congregation. The plaintiff was a warehouseman in Hinckley, where he had resided for some time. The Rev. J. James became minister of the chapel a few years since, and soon afterwards a large number of anonymous letters of a disgraceful character were sent to him and his family and servants. He suspected the plaintiff of having written one of these letters, and said to him that he had circumstantial proof that he had written it, and if he had not that his hand must have been taken off and put on another person's arm. The plaintiff denied that he knew anything of the letters, but the defendant repeated his statement before a meeting of the congregation summoned by him. The plaintiff

having been heard in his defence, the show of hands taken at the meeting was almost unanimously in his favour; a second meeting was called, when the votes were taken by ballot, and gave a majority of eleven votes in favour of the plaintiff; a third meeting was then summoned, when the votes, also taken by ballot, resulted in a majority against him of nine, and he was thereupon expelled from the congregation. He then brought this action, and, being called as a witness, denied upon oath that he had written or sent any of the letters or knew anything whatever of them. Upon this statement being made, Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff said that the defendant had acted only from a sense of duty in the matter, and, as the plaintiff had denied on his oath all knowledge of the letters, he did not desire to offer any evidence in reply, and it was agreed that a juror should be withdrawn. The learned judge said that he thought this was the best termination of the matter; that the defendant had acted from proper motives, but the plaintiff having denied on oath all participation in the letters, it was a proper thing for the defendant to withdraw his charges, and he hoped that, as they were members of the same congregation, they would henceforth live on terms of Christian charity.

A SINGULAR CASE, arising out of the investigation of the Benchers of the Middle Temple into the conduct of Mr. Digby Seymour, came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, in the shape of an action brought by a Mr. Edward Hudson against Sir F. Slade and other Benchers, for an assault and false imprisonment. The plaintiff was examined before the Benchers in reference to Mr. Seymour's connexion with a mining company, and a book was shown him which he said was his private property, and he put it into his pocket. Thereupon the defendants, along with some of the servants, set upon him and tried to take the book by force, and a regular *mêlée* took place. At last the police were sent for, and the plaintiff was given into custody for stealing the book, but the inspector refused to take the charge. On Monday Mr. Serjeant Shee addressed the jury for the defendants, and Mr. Rodwell gave his version of the scene in the Parliament Chamber. The case was to be resumed yesterday.

A JURY AT LOGGERHEADS.—A novel feature in the system of trial by jury was developed on Saturday in a case in the Second Court of Queen's Bench. The twelve "good men and true" who were empanelled to try an action for seduction retired at one o'clock at noon to consider their verdict. Eleven of them were agreed, but the twelfth had resolved to "eat his shoes" rather than give in. He seems to have been roundly abused, for at last he struck at one of his brother jurymen and threw a chair at him. Finding argument with the obstinate man of no use, the agreeing eleven set upon him, and during the scuffle the usher, who thought by the noise that he was wanted, opened the door of the room. At that moment the obstinate one had been driven with his back against the door by his fellows, and the support being removed by the usher he fell on his back in the passage. Argument and force alike failed to convince him, and at ten o'clock the jury were discharged without giving a verdict.

Miscellaneous News.

MR. ALDERMAN CUBITT was elected M.P. for Andover on Wednesday without opposition.

THE ANNUAL WARDMOTES of the City of London were held on Monday. They passed off, upon the whole, very quietly. The general metropolitan improvements, the lighting of the public streets, the Lancashire distress, and the traffic bill about to be introduced into Parliament, appear to have been the principal topics of discussion.

A HEAVY GALE blew from Friday to Sunday. Considerable damage was done in London. At Wigan, on Friday, six men were about ascending the shaft of a pit when a tub of coal was blown from the mouth upon the cage. One poor fellow was killed. Numerous casualties among shipping are reported.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Reed will resume their entertainment on Monday next. Mr. Tom Taylor's "Family Legend" is still to occupy the greater part of the evening, and will be enriched with a fresh character by Mrs. Reed, while new situations are contrived for the butler Pilkington. The scenery has been entirely renovated.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.—The Centurion, from Sydney (New South Wales), has brought thirty bales of Australian cotton to the consignment of Messrs. Lloyd, Cottell, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, where samples can be seen. This cotton, grown by the Ipswich Cotton Company, of Queensland, has been valued by competent judges at 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.—One of the agents of the National Temperance League has recently formed bands of hope in several large parochial schools in London, and another agent lectured a few days ago to about 100 students of the British and Foreign Schools Society, at the Training Institution, Borough-road. Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., the treasurer of the society, presided, and a highly favourable impression was produced.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING FALSE TEETH.—On Saturday afternoon an inquiry was held at Mile-end, respecting the death of Mary Harrington, aged fifty-six, which occurred from swallowing a plate of false teeth. James Stephens said that last Tuesday deceased, while walking across the room, put both hands to her breast, and uttered a piercing scream. He caught her and placed her on the sofa. He

thought she was in a fit, and ran for help. She died almost immediately in great agony. Dr. J. Reilly said it was highly dangerous to manufacture plates of such porous, weak metal. There was a lump of ginger in the mouth, and no doubt in biting it the plate broke, and deceased swallowed it suddenly, and died from slow suffocation. The jury returned a verdict that deceased lost her life through misfortune.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—Colonel Yolland, it seems, is dissatisfied with the signal arrangements of the Metropolitan Railway. He has declined to advise the granting of the usual Board of Trade certificate until alterations in this respect are made. It had been intended to open the line on New Year's Day, but now it is said to be impossible to have the required signals put up in time to carry out that intention.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY held a general meeting on Wednesday, at which a dividend of 3*s*. per share was declared. The management of the Palace underwent some varied criticism, but upon the whole the policy of the directors met with the approval of the meeting. Lieut.-Colonel Young brought forward his usual motion against opening the Palace on Sundays. It met, however, with a very unfavourable reception, and an amendment of the previous question was carried by a large majority.

REPRESENTATION OF REIGATE.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Reigate, by the death of Lord Monson, and the consequent elevation of the Hon. W. J. Monson, M.P., to the peerage. Several candidates are already spoken of, amongst others a younger brother of Mr. Monson, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, and Mr. Montagu Chambers, on behalf of the Liberals. The Conservatives state that they will contest the seat, but as yet they have announced no candidate.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—There is to be no public distribution of the Exhibition prize-medals by the Prince of Wales. The Commissioners have addressed a letter to his Royal Highness in which, while thanking him for consenting to distribute the prizes, they intimate that it would be practically impossible for a single occasion to light and warm the building. The above announcement has been followed by an offer on the part of the Directors of the Crystal Palace to place that building at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners, if the decision to which they had come could be reconsidered. In the letter in which the Directors communicate this offer, they state that the Crystal Palace can be readily warmed, is already brilliantly lighted, and would accommodate in the centre transept from 20,000 to 30,000 people. The Commissioners, however, decline the offer. Whilst recognising the desire of the Crystal Palace Company to contribute to the success of the Exhibition, they say that, having "intimated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales their decision to abandon the proposed ceremony for the distribution of the prizes, and made public their letter, they could not, with propriety, request his Royal Highness's permission to make new arrangements."

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—On Thursday evening last a concert was given in St. James's Hall by Mr. Henry Leslie, in aid of the distressed operatives in the North, of a somewhat novel character, inasmuch as it consisted entirely of Welsh national melodies arranged by Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwallia), the eminent Welsh harpist, to whom we are indebted for the collection into a convenient form, and the translation, of his charming national airs. The orchestra was strengthened on the occasion by the addition of the members of Mr. Leslie's second choir and the accompaniment of twenty harps under the guidance of Mr. Thomas. The hall, as might be expected, was full, and, from the enthusiastic manner in which almost every piece was received, we may infer that the whole performance gave great satisfaction. The interest excited was doubtless much enhanced from the fact that many of the airs were well known, though they have, perhaps, never before been executed with the delicacy and finish which only Mr. Leslie's choir could give to them. This musical society was originally formed for the performance of old English madrigals and glees, for which it maintains a decided pre-eminence. We observe that the first regular concert is announced for January 14, when, among other things, Mendelssohn's Psalm for a double choir, "Why rage the Heathen," is announced.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great preparations are making for the appropriate celebration of Christmas. The Handel Orchestra now affording such ample scope for a large audience, it has been determined to concentrate all the amusements this year at that part of the great transept. The nave and transept will be gaily decorated with holly and evergreens and flags, and various emblematic devices appropriate to the season. The nave of the Palace are now completely lighted by handsome new candelabra, and, combined with the lines of light carried across the orchestra and the great transept, form a *coup d'œil* of startling brilliancy. The Crystal Palace has long been famous for its Christmas trees, but the great tree of this year, outstripping all its predecessors, and nearly one hundred feet high, will be placed near the tropical screen. It is by far the largest tree ever provided for such an occasion, decorated and dressed with all kinds of toys, flags, &c., and lighted with innumerable jets of gas. It will be an immense feature for the holiday folks. Commencing on boxing-day, a daily series of amusements suitable to the season will be given, under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee. In addition, Blondin, who has only a very few engagements now to fulfil at the Crystal Palace, will perform the first few days of Christmas alternately on the high and the low rope,

Literature.

BUNGENER'S LIFE OF CALVIN.*

The name of Calvin is one which a timid Protestantism has before now been ready to abandon, but which is destined to shine on as a star, if not of the first at least of the second magnitude. France—if we except the faithful devotion of the Reformer's personal friend Beza, and the animated pages of the historian of the Reformation—has hitherto done scant justice to her vigorous son. His merits as a man of culture, as doing for the French language what Luther did for the German, have been fully acknowledged; but there has been a failure of that lofty spirit of single-eyed Christianity needful to appreciate such a man as he was. We welcome, therefore, a work from a member of that French Church which Calvin did more than any other one man to establish and edify; one who, while he pleads eloquently for his hero—and no one will deny that Calvin *was* a hero—as a true biographer must and will, yet is able manfully to face the stern sights presented by such a life, from which a nervous weakness turns away in terror. As we trace with him once more that eventful history—certainly not yielding in some of the truest elements of grandeur to the outwardly more romantic career of the co-Reformers in Germany—our heart beats with mingled admiration and sympathy for one singled out by Providence to do so hard a work. Less supported than was Luther by those warm family affections with which men, hard-pressed with care and toil, refresh their weary spirits, but winning the manly affection of such friends as Farel, Beza, Melancthon, as well as the enthusiasm of those numberless weaker spirits who throughout the domain of Protestantism looked up to him as their chief; opposed with indifference, calumny, cruelty, and, what is even harder to bear, ridicule, in the very seat of his work and influence; racked in his later days with some of the acutest maladies to which flesh is heir; yet amid all, preserving that same unwavering firmness, able to face all and endure all in the pursuit of his unique and arduous work; bearing, like another whom he not slightly resembled, "the fightings without and the fears within," with a heart yet never once tempted (so far as we can see) to unfaithfulness; he rises above the low level of average goodness and humaneness so far, that for the moment we have no feelings but indignation for those who, for the sake of some harsh features, refuse to recognise such greatness as his.

Two or three Lives of Calvin have been presented to the English public within the last few years: a translation of Henri's "Calvin's Leben," a very diligent and discriminating work; and Mr. Dyer's careful memoir. But there is room for another, and unless we are mistaken, M. Bungener's will soon be recognised as the work on the subject for an English reader. He has warm sympathy with Calvin—the *sine qua non* for such a task; is master of a lively, picturesque style; and brings out the leading features of the Reformer's life and work with distinctness and force. Thus he is never tedious; and succeeds in making even the defects of his subject add to its absorbing interest. He has laid bare to us the real living man, with those iron fibres and sinews which moved him to work; and that *living man* will supplant for not a few the gaunt spectre which is all that has represented to them the author of "Calvinism."

It is not necessary to enter into the details here again furnished of Calvin's Life. We shall only notice one or two points which M. Bungener seems to have brought out with special clearness. It is no good ignoring the fact, that for a great many people John Calvin, of Geneva, is little more than the author of a very pitiless system of predestinatory doctrine, and the burner of Servetus. With regard to the first point, it may at once be shown, as is here done, that at least Calvin was not responsible for predestination as an article of the Christian faith. Augustine had done substantially what Calvin did, a thousand years before; though Calvin's severely logical intellect *compelled* him to develop that doctrine with more rigour and detail. Luther, again, in his famous treatise "*De servo Arbitrio*," was but maintaining a thesis of which Calvin's chapter on election of grace and reprobation contains the deduction. In the next place, we see that fundamental as was this "rock of predestination" in a logical point of view, it was the philosophy and not the practice of religion that was for Calvin affected by it. Granted that Calvin pushed his "human logic" too far—and as we have said, for him it was simple compulsion to push it as far as it could go—who has ever ventured to charge him with any of those base

fatalist inferences which have by others been deduced and fathered upon him? "Never," says his biographer, "did a man more energetically preach responsibility, activity, duty, and 'Christian progress—never did a man more sternly preach all these things to himself. . . . To his disciples, as to himself, the doctrine of predestination [not of *grace*; that belongs to 'Christian life, the other to religious philosophy'] remained a dead letter." (P. 53.) All our condemnation of Calvin, then, is simply that of his biographer:—guilty of *too much logic*.

Next, with regard to that sad affair of Servetus. Sad indeed it is, inexpressibly sad:—it wrings the heart to recall that piteous, despairing cry of the unhappy victim, when he found that even the milder form of death by the executioner's sword had been denied him, and that he must face the terrors of the stake. "Martyr by the pang, without the palm," as our greatest of poetesses sings;—we can but pity him the more profoundly for that. To Calvin, to have burned on such a pile would have been a small thing: small in comparison with those silently-borne agonies of torturing stone, which made his last days one long martyrdom. But for Servetus, with no worthy faith to sustain him in that terrible hour, only certain intellectual convictions barren of all spiritual nutriment, the trial is one from which the mind turns away in distress and pain. We do, however, rejoice that it was not Calvin who devised that fearful mode of death, but that, on the contrary, he used his efforts to procure mitigation of the terrible part of the penalty ("atrocity *pœnæ*") which now horrifies our more susceptible nerves. And we rejoice to think, too, that those misrepresentations which have blackened Calvin's name in relation to this lamented transaction are in a fair way of yielding to the light which has been brought to bear upon it, both from the Reformer's own letters and the self-collapse of a host of mere unsupported statements. Calvin was *not* autocrat in Geneva at the time of the trial; but, on the contrary, engaged in the very thick of his struggle with the "Libertines"; it was Servetus even more than Calvin who distinguished himself by his coarse violence in court, presuming, it would appear, on the support of the said Libertine party; he was *not* indicted for simple Arianism or Sabellianism, but for a gross Pantheism destructive of the very foundations of Christianity—not to say of all religion whatsoever; it was his "accuser" who himself advocated, as we have seen, the less terrible mode of death; while from all the Reformed churches in Switzerland (who were consulted during the trial), as well as from the gentle and humane Melancthon, the unanimous recommendation was addressed to the Council to *take his life*. And "it was made known by private letters that the Bernese magistrates had openly spoken of fire as the 'only punishment proportioned to the crimes of such a man.'" (P. 254.)

Unutterably painful, indeed, the spectacle is to us. But on the one hand, it has been for good, lest Protestants should boast; and on the other, to wonder at the decision of the Council of Geneva, and of Calvin, is to be guilty of an anachronism. Here and there, there was one who, like Luther, was helped by pure mother wit or more ample nature to discern all that was involved in the punishment of death for opinion, but for the most part, those who advocated universal toleration, as some did at Geneva, were those who, like the false mother in Solomon's judgment, cared not to see the lovely form of truth dismembered, and all her beauty marred.

Again, the Reformed Church, as M. Bungener clearly points out, was specially and uniquely pledged to the unflinching maintenance of those articles of Faith which they felt to be cardinal. Accused of seeking only license in release from the authority of the Church, they must needs, they thought "for the glory of God," vindicate themselves from this reproach. They must put even their adversaries to shame, by the zeal and love which they exhibited for the mysteries of grace; they must crush that false liberty which was deluging society, as at Geneva, with filth and profligacy, or they would give occasion to those who would have been only too glad to take it, to destroy and exterminate them from the face of the earth. It is remarkable that one of Calvin's greatest enemies, a man who has foully libelled his name on other accounts—Bolsec—rejoices over the death of Servetus, adding that he was "unworthy to converse with men"; and as for himself, "he would wish that all his like were exterminated, and that the Church of our Lord were well purged of such vermin." (P. 239.) M. Bungener says, with epigrammatic point as well as truth, that "to condemn Calvin 'alone in the matter, is to sacrifice him to the ideas of the nineteenth century, as Servetus 'was sacrificed to the ideas of the sixteenth.'"

But let us turn to more pleasant aspects

of the Reformer's life. It is to be hoped we understand that blazing pile now; and that the men who kindled it—at least on this occasion—were not less good and humane, only more stern in their integrity, than those who opposed. Else we shall even grudge Calvin the sweet charities of friendship and affection; we shall allow that ruddy glare to tinge with lurid horror all the nobilities of a true and lofty life. There are not a few things in that severe life fitted to move us deeply. If Calvin knew less than some of love of woman and of child,—and yet his painful sorrow at Idelette's death shows him not to have been the flint he is too often believed,—he was a true and deep friend. Witness these beautiful words of apostrophe to the departed Melancthon:—

"O Philip Melancthon, for it is thou whom I address, thou who now dwellest at the right hand of God with Christ, awaiting us on high till we are gathered with thee into blessed repose; a hundred times hast thou said to me, when wearied with toil and vexation, thou didst lean thy head upon my bosom, 'Would to God, would to God that I might die upon that bosom!' As for me, later, a hundred times have I wished that it had been granted us to be together." (P. 153.)

Or, again, this generous tribute to one with whom he had waged doughty controversy:—

"O Bullinger," he writes to the successor of Zuinglius, "I conjure thee never to forget how eminent a man Luther is, and with what gifts he is endowed. Think with what strength of soul, what immovable perseverance, what potency of doctrine, he has devoted himself till now to the overthrowing of Antichrist, and the shedding far and wide the doctrines of salvation. . . . As for me, I have often said, and I still repeat it, if he were to call me a devil, I should not cease to hold him in great esteem, and to acknowledge in him an illustrious servant of God." And some months after, writing to Luther himself, "Oh, if I could enjoy thy society, were it but for a few hours! . . . But since that happiness is not granted me here, soon, I hope, it will be granted to us in the kingdom of God. Farewell, therefore, most illustrious man; eminent minister of Christ, father for ever venerable to me. May the Lord continue to direct thee by His Spirit for the common good of the Church." (P. 154.)

We said we were turning to more pleasant scenes—but we cannot omit the following picture of the life so full of harassing care and vexation, which Calvin led even in the height of his power. We could contemplate it with more unmixed satisfaction, were it not for the feeling that while, on the one hand, no small proportion of this outrage and contumely resulted from his own confusion of the functions of the Christian minister and the magistrate, such continued affront must needs have soured his nature, and rendered more easy the adoption of such courses of severity as those we have been regretting. An itinerant missionary finds something too impersonal in the noisy insults of the profane to nettles and exasperate him; but it must be hard indeed for one in authority to hear with composure his own (that should be) honoured name singled out to dub a cur!

"It were better for me," he writes to Wolff in 1555, "to be burned once for all by the Papists than to be thus incessantly tortured by these people. . . . Only one thing supports me in this hard service; it is that death will soon come and give me my discharge." Choose, then, any one day in the course of these nine years [of his supposed autocracy], and go to Geneva. You are come for the Reformer, and you will certainly find him; but do you know what you will also find? A man who is hunted by the most ignoble vexations, and whom some annoy by the grossest petty insults. Accompany him through the streets and you will hear the hisses of which he has spoken to you. The dog which has just run between his legs is called back by his master crying out "Calvin!" . . . Walk some evening under his window, and it will be a wonder if you do not meet some drunken libertine bawling out some insult or singing some infamous ditty. . . . And all this is but the mere accompaniment of the most serious anxieties at home and abroad, the meditations of the writer, the care of immense correspondence, the fatigues of the pastor and the preacher, the sufferings, in short, and the agony of the sick man. . . . The bare thought of it all brings on a sensation of giddiness; yet it must be thought of, if we would not be unjust towards him whose irritated nerves caused him more than once to write or to do what we should have preferred he had neither written nor done." (P. 230.)

We had marked another extract, but must forbear. The heroic story of his death—how he refused the florins for his quarter's salary because through illness he had not earned it—how a quiver of the lip, a heightened pallor, a half-audible prayer, alone betrayed the keenness of the struggle between pain and death; the last genial effort to cheer with his parting presence the halls of the College he loved—all this is told with a pathos all the more affecting for being simple and unobtrusive.

We are thankful to M. Bungener for this book, and to Messrs. Clark for the translation.

THE "COUNTRY PARSON" IN THE PULPIT.*

The "Country Parson" is one of those writers who make friends with their readers, and whose new books we welcome as the

* Calvin, his Life, his Labours, and his Writings. Translated from the French of FELIX BUNGENER. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

* The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson. By the Author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson." London: Alexander Strahan and Co. 1862.

visits of an amiable neighbour who knows just when and how to make himself at home. All who have been cheered, amused, or set to thinking by the pleasant and suggestive talk for which he is so well known, will open these pages with much interest to see how their friend looks in another and graver character. They will find that he is still the same man; still genial, even when most solemn; still displaying the easy flow of homely thought, even when treating of our highest responsibilities and hopes. After an introductory paper, "Concerning Sundays long ago," which furnishes a graceful transition from the tone of the "Recreations" to that of the "Graver Thoughts," we have a series of sixteen sermons delivered in the course of the writer's ministry, many of them "to a little handful of kindly country people, and all of them to a large congregation of educated folk in a great city." We are sure that in either congregation such sermons as these must have been effective and impressive. At the same time, if we may use the figure consecrated by an apostolic pen, we conceive that "a large congregation of educated folk" must at times stand in need of a little *stronger meat* than anything that is contained in these pages. By such stronger meat we certainly do not mean the dry bones of a systematic theology. But there is a substance, a solidity, a wealth of nutriment in the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel, which cannot be grasped without far more effort than is demanded by sermons such as these. It is very well to acknowledge our childish incapacity to understand the great mysteries of God; but if every vista of superhuman contemplation is to be closed by commendations of simple faith, some of the grandest treasures of the Bible are locked up from our possession. We are far from saying that any saving truth is ignored or slighted in these sermons; but we fear that the remarkable facility which our "Country Parson" has for imparting a charm to commonplaces must have its temptations as well as its advantages. We gladly acknowledge, however, the value of such a power to arrest and sustain the attention when dealing with old, but undying truths. In illustration of this we make the following extracts from the first and one of the best of these discourses, entitled, "How God feels towards mankind." The text is Matt. vii. 11; and, after an introductory paragraph concerning men's mistakes about the Divine Nature, the preacher proceeds:—

"Now, here in our text, we have words of authority concerning God. We might have doubted them if we had heard them spoken by man: we cannot doubt them now. He said them, who spake as never man spake. He spake them, who could speak with undoubted authority of God, forasmuch as He Himself was God. And you see the great principle involved in these words. The principle involved is this: that the way to judge of God, and of God's feelings towards us, and of what God will do for us, is to look at the best, and purest, and kindest feelings of human nature; and to think that God is like all that: only that He is infinitely purer, kinder, and better. That is the way to arrive at some faint notion of what God is, and of how God feels."

"We are made in God's image, after His likeness. No doubt, the image is defiled and ruined: yet there are traces of the great, pure, happy original state. It is only because there is something in us, something in our spiritual nature, which resembles God, that we are able to form any conception of Him and of His character. But for this, we could no more conceive of God's attributes than a blind man, who never saw, could conceive of colour. 'Now,' says the blessed Redeemer, speaking to you, and me, and all: 'If you want to know how God feels towards you, and how ready God is to give you everything that is really good, here is something to go by. You know how much you would do for your children: you know how anxious you are to care for them in every way. You know how a father will work, and how a mother will watch, all for the good of their little ones. Well,' says Christ, 'you know all that. You know all that,' says His blessed voice: 'and now hear me and believe me when I tell you, that the great Father above is just like that; only a thousandfold better.' If St. Paul had told me that, I should not have dared to believe it. If the greatest and most inspired of mere mortals had told me that, I should have said that that was too simple, kindly, and homely, to be a fair statement of the truth concerning the Infinite God. If any other had told you that the way to know how God feels towards you, is to look into your own heart, and thinking how you feel, when at your best, towards your little child; you could not have taken it in. But you know Who said it. 'The only-begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him'; and never in words more precious, or that come straighter to our hearts, than here."

All classes, from the lowest to the highest, must profit by such a style of preaching as this. But we think the "Country Parson" sometimes fails when his subject calls for an enlarged exposition of Scripture, or an extensive "comparison of things spiritual with spiritual." For instance, in a sermon on John xvi. 7—"It is expedient for you that I go away"—our author appears to us to fall far short of the greatness of the subject when he institutes a comparison between the services rendered to mankind by the Persons of the Sacred Trinity, and even estimates separately the degree in which our love is drawn to each. After describing "the functions of the Holy Spirit" he proceeds—

"It is not for us to say how far such duties as these

might be performed by other Persons of the Godhead, these are things into which we have no right to pry, but this we know, that it has pleased Divine wisdom to allot such work especially to the Blessed Spirit; and such work will be done, we dare not say better, but certainly more naturally by Him than by any other."

Surely the Trinity is the necessary mode of God's existence, and we can no more conceive a change in the offices of the Divine Persons, than we can imagine the memory to love, or the affections to reason; though at the same time we feel that our being is one and undivided. Notwithstanding these defects, which will be felt by many, the book deserves to be welcomed and pondered by all.

REVISION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.*

A volume is before us, which is intended to make some contribution towards what its author believes to be now both possible and desirable, an authoritative revision of our English version of the New Testament. For ourselves we entertain strong doubts as to the desirability of any new "authorised translation." We have no doubt whatever that our present one, admirable as it is, is capable of improvement; nor have we any doubt that the attainment of more precise knowledge of the meaning of the inspired writers is in the highest degree important. But our English Bible has become to such an almost unique extent, a classic in our literature; it has been for so many generations quoted and preached from and commented on in its present form, that we cannot help thinking the substitution of a new or even revised text would occasion considerable inconvenience and even loss. The plan which has been partially carried out in our "reference" Bibles seems to us least open to objection. Let this be so far extended as to exhibit in the margin of our Bibles generally, all such different renderings as are based on concurrence either of MSS. or of critical authorities, and we shall have secured all that is necessary for ordinary readers. Scholars and students will of course continue to use, as they do now, a collated text with various readings. Mr. Highton, in the work we introduce to our readers, has both altered the text itself, wherever an alteration appeared to him unquestionable, and placed alternative translations of words and phrases in his foot-margin. The Greek text followed by him is the *receptus*, the fortunes of which have somewhat curiously placed it once more in a position of respect. The judiciousness of such a course will, however, be matter of considerable difference of opinion. In criticising the excellent revisions of Ellicott and Alford, Mr. Highton makes a remark which many experienced students will endorse. "They have found out," he says, "as no doubt every one who attempts a revision will find out, that translations in the authorised version, which at first sight seemed to be the result of imperfect Greek scholarship, are in reality often the result of more perfect English scholarship." Indeed the whole of his preface shows him to possess a sound judgment as to what a translator of New Testament Greek has to do. Mr. Highton's revision would have been more valuable if he had enabled the reader to some extent to appreciate the very different values of his alternative readings. Very much less elaborate symbols than those of Griesbach or Tischendorf would have sufficed. As it is, readings undoubtedly to be rejected are placed on a level with others having at least equal value with the text. Thus in 1 Peter ii. 3, "If so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious" (*χρηστός*), we have in the margin, "or is Christ," without any warning as to the worthlessness of the reading. In other cases, which we have not space here to notice (as for example 1 Peter i. 12), good and probably correct renderings are left without a notice. We notice too that in the second verse of the chapter quoted above, while the text gives "sincere milk of the word," the margin gives "of instruction," which is quite wide of the other, and doubtless more or less correct translation, "of the mind or spirit."

Occasionally Mr. Highton's version is weakened by expletives, as in Hebrews xi. 2, "For it was in it [faith] that the elders obtained their good report." Also in Hebrews xii. 2, "Looking only to Jesus," as Mr. Highton renders it, the "only" enfeebles the text. Nor can we see how he can make the writer of the same epistle say that "a covenant is of no strength at any time when he that made it liveth" (ix. 17). If the present were put forth as an independent work, itself an improvement on the English version, we should criticise such defects more severely. As a contribution to an important object we accept it with thankfulness, and can conscientiously recommend it to our English readers as the best work of the kind yet published.

* A Revised Translation of the New Testament: with a Notice of the Principal Various Readings in the Greek Text. By the Rev. H. HIGHTON, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. London: Bagster and Sons.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

(Continued.)

Stories of Old. Two vols. By CAROLINE HADLEY. (Smith, Elder and Co.) These are "Bible narratives for Young Children"; the first volume from the Old Testament, the second from the New. They are excellently suited to the capacities of children. The points of the several stories are brought out vividly; the language employed is simple and graceful; and the kind of interest children may take in religious facts and truths is thoroughly understood. The author has reflected on the Bible narratives sufficiently, not only to seize firmly their general meaning, but also to give significance to their details; and has not neglected to appropriate to her purpose so much of the fruit of biblical exposition as may be brought effectively within the mental range of children. There is something of imagination and true insight in the manner in which hints given by the sacred writers are worked out into life-like particulars. There could hardly be a better Sunday-book for children from five to ten years old. The illustrations have much of vigour and truth; and some have considerable artistic merit: while a few are a little exaggerated and unreal. — *Joyful Sunday Stories*: by F. U. COUSSENS. (Dean and Son.) These tales are a series of illustrations of the several petitions of the Lord's Prayer. They are from ordinary life; and in each the incident gives true illustration to the sacred thought it is attempted to embody. There is a little more of what is known as the melodramatic, in several of the stories, than we quite like: but others are genuine in interest, healthful in tone, and carry their lesson in their very substance, and not tagged on at the end. Some of the illustrations appear not to have been designed for the tales they accompany: and none are very good. Still, it is an attractive book, as well as a sound-hearted one. — *Nursery Fun: The Little Folk's Picture Book*. By CHARLES BENNETT. (Griffith and Farran.) Droll pictures, with brief comments, for the amusement of the tiny ones in the nursery. And rare enjoyment, we dare say, they will afford; although the humour is rather slow for elder folk. But Mr. Bennett, we fancy, understands the quiet-paced apprehension, and love of the merely grotesque, that belong to infantile years. The best things in the book are some of the animals, in the costume, attitudes, and engagements of their human superiors. The pictures are well coloured, and take a young eye captive at once. The invention they display is so varied as to be remarkable; and the power of extravagance could hardly go further in the production of the unexpected and queer. To the nursery, by all means, let it go at once. — *Comical Rhymes of Ancient Times: Dug up into Jokes, for Small Folks*. (Dean and Son.) Nursery doggerel illustrated by grotesque pictures, printed in black and red. Some of them are amusing enough; some really clever; a few touched with vulgarity. However, there's no doubt about the approbation of the large small public for which it is intended. The "C. H. R." of the artist is no doubt genuine, but resembles rather misleadingly the "C. H. B." of Mr. Bennett. There's "lots of fun" of the *Struwpeter* order in the book. — *Dean's New Book of Magic Illuminations*. (Dean and Son.) Here are changeable pictures, which, when looked at in the ordinary way, appear simply as coloured engravings—a day-light view of the scenes pictured: but, when placed before a lamp, they become bright transparencies, giving the scene as it would appear when illuminated by night. A good piece of evening's amusement, which little people will find delight in as a grand display. — *A Chat with the Boys on New Year's Eve*. By OLD MERRY. (Jackson, Walford, and Co.) A sensible, cheerful, earnest-hearted "chat" with boys, chiefly on some of the notions popularly entertained by them as to religious subjects. We like its conception and execution. It is all very real and genial. Any parent may give it confidently and gladly to his boy. It may inspire good resolutions for the New Year; and yet will not help to make "a sham boy,"—against which it has its own fitting word. We strongly recommend it.

It is not expected that the heavy portion of the India, China, and Australian mail which has been saved from the wreck of the Colombo will reach London before the 3rd proximo. The Marseilles portion is expected to-day.

JOHN ANDERSON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—This man of colour, whose case excited so much interest in England and America a year or two ago, is about to settle in Liberia; and on Monday night he was entertained at a farewell *soirée* held at Shirley's Temperance Hotel. The company assembled on the occasion consisted chiefly of members of the committee who assumed the responsibility of his education during the period of his residence in this country. Harper Twelvetees, Esq., the chairman of the committee, presided at the meeting. A satisfactory report of the progress made by Anderson at school was furnished by Mr. Poole, of Torbay; and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Professor Allen (a gentleman of colour), and Messrs. Noble, jun., Cooke, Baines, F. W. Chesson, W. Farmer, and J. A. Horner. Resolutions were passed expressing the earnest desire of the meeting for the prosperity of John Anderson, and wishing success to the negro republic of Liberia; also thanking Mr. Twelvetees, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Gerard Ralston, the consul-general for Liberia, and others, for the trouble they have taken on Anderson's behalf.

Poetry.

THE COTTON FAMINE—CHRISTMAS, 1862.

England! thy Christmas mirth is mixed with tears,
While pinching penury and want despoil
Ten thousand homes where dwell thy sons of toil;
Gone are the thrifty fruits of struggling years.
Against the brighter past, thy doubts and fears
See future clouds that darken like a foil;
Yet seeds of joy find root in sorrow's soil:
To Faith and Hope the coming dawn appears.
Endure and trust, while Charity divine
Thy hungry feeds and clothes thy shivering poor;
Then, when the day of peace again shall shine
With golden gladness o'er yon western shore,
A nobler thrice-bless'd commerce shall be thine,
Stain'd with the guilt of SLAVERY no more.

Manchester, Dec. 22, 1862.

SAMUEL CLARKSON.

CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Not in halls of regal splendour,
Not to princes of the earth
Did the herald angels render
Tidings of their Monarch's birth.
Not to statesmen, priest or sage
They proclaimed the golden age;
'Twas the poor man's heritage:
For on shepherds lowly
Burst the anthem holy—
In excelsis gloria, et in terra pax.

Not by worldly wealth or wisdom,
Not by power of wealth or sword;
But by service to win freedom,
And by sorrow, bliss afford:
Born to poverty and pain,
Born to die and thus to reign,
Rescuing man from Satan's chain,
Jesus now reigns o'er us!
Swell the joyful chorus
In excelsis gloria, et in terra pax.

Bid the new-born Monarch welcome,
Pay Him homage every heart!
Hallelujah! let his kingdom
Swiftly spread in every part.
War and bloodshed then will cease,
Tyranny its slaves release,
Love shall reign, and white-robed Peace:
Then from Earth as Heaven
Praise shall aye be given—
In excelsis gloria, et in terra pax.

NEWMAN HALL.

LITERATURE AND ART.

A life of Victor Hugo, written, it is said, by his wife, is shortly to be published in Paris.

"Grateful Florence" has placed a handsome marble slab in the wall of the house in which Mrs. Barrett Browning lived for so many years. The slab bears an inscription in Italian.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. M'Caul is preparing a volume which will contain a *seriatim* reply to all Bishop Colenso's objections. Dr. M'Caul's book may be expected shortly.—*Record.*

The memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Lefchild, edited by his son, and founded upon an autobiography, is now in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

The last partner in the old and well-known publishing-house of Ward and Co., Paternoster-row, having recently died, it became necessary to dispose of the business, and we are happy to learn that it has passed into the hands of Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, of St. Paul's-churchyard, who have already occupied the premises, and intend hereafter to transfer their operations entirely to the "Row."

INTERESTING EASTERN MANUSCRIPTS.—Among other curiosities lately brought from the East by Mr. Stuart Glennie is a fragment of a MS. of the Samaritan Pentateuch, consisting of four imperfect leaves of parchment, and containing portions of Exodus, chap. xxii. to xxviii. The writing is small and neat, and probably of considerable antiquity. Mr. Glennie has also a portion of a paper MS. containing a commentary and explanation in Arabic of a part of the Samaritan text (Genesis xxii. to Genesis xxxiv.) This fragment, which contains twenty pages, is of latter date than the preceding. Both MSS. were obtained by Mr. Glennie from the chief of the small Samaritan community at Nablous.—*Parthenon.*

Among the numerous brochures on the American struggle and its connexion with slavery are "The Proposed Slave Empire: its Antecedents, Constitution, and Policy" (consisting of articles reprinted from this journal), and "The Horrors of Slavery: being a reprint of a narrative of seven weeks' residence in Jamaica," published by Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row. The same house announces a popular answer to Colenso's book, "The Boomerang, or the Bishop of Natal smitten with his own weapon."

The new editor of the "National Review" is, we understand, Mr. C. H. Pearson, Professor of Modern History in King's College, London. Mr. Walter Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*—who, since the commencement of the *National Review*, has assisted Mr. Hutton in its management—will, we believe, give similar aid to Professor Pearson.

Gleanings.

The *Sun* newspaper has now been finally and conclusively sold to Mr. Kent, its principal editor.

"I don't remember having seen you before," as the lawyer said to his conscience.

In a case tried in London last week, damages were laid at 51,000*l.* The jury awarded 20*l.*

The total quantity of minerals carried on railways in the United Kingdom last year amounted to 63,604,434 tons.

The following quaint epitaph, dated 1670, is inscribed on a tomb erected to the memory of Robert

and Mary Moore, and their daughter Frances, in Marshall-churchyard, Dorsetshire:—

See what Death with 's spade hath done to wee,
Having new planted both bud, branch, and tree.

On Sunday there was an alarming outbreak of the female convicts in the general prison at Perth. It was, however, quelled.

"The only way," says an old Irish peer, "a true gentleman will ever attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes!"

It is said that a person has cleared 37,000*l.* by being the promoter of four new banks, and he is looking out for 10,000*l.* from a fifth.

Colonel James has announced the discovery that paper prepared with bichromate of potash and gum only will, if kept for a week or ten days in the dark, yield half-tones.

A French engineer has invented a kind of spur for railway carriages, by which he hopes to prevent the most serious consequences of collisions.

Dux is the Latin for a military leader, says an American paper. Nice ducks some of our military leaders are.

The entire assets of a recent bankrupt were nine children. The creditors acted magnanimously, and let him keep them.

The substitution of Mr. Henry Haigh, as tenor, for Mr. Sims Reeves, has caused no little commotion among all classes in any way connected with the London Sacred Harmonic Society. It seems that Mr. Sims Reeves has thought proper this season to raise his terms, and the society has resolved to withstand his exactions.

A gentleman named Messum has presented to the Hartley Institute, Southampton, a couple of eggs of that almost extinct bird, the New Holland cassowary, or emeu. These eggs are rather larger than swans' eggs, rather rougher than ordinary birds' eggs, and of a deep green colour.

THE PREJUDICE AGAINST INDIAN COTTON.—In his speech at Birmingham, Mr. Bright apologised for the quality of Indian cotton. He illustrated the excessive distaste of the workmen for it, by an anecdote:—The other day, while a Methodist minister was supplicating the Supreme Being at a prayer-meeting, and asking, among other things, for a supply of cotton for the famishing operatives, one man, with a keen sense of what he had suffered, interposed the ejaculation, 'Yea, Lord, but not Surat.'

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

FAIRBROTHER.—Dec. 12, at Hornsey-lane, Highgate, the wife of the Rev. W. Fairbrother, of a daughter.

HARRY.—Dec. 15, at Maes-y-dderwen, Mold, the wife of the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, of a son.

DOBSON.—Dec. 18, the wife of the Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, of Pendleton, of a son.

DAVIES.—Dec. 16, the wife of the Rev. T. Davies, Llandilo, of a son.

LIVENS.—Dec. 16, at Mann's-field House, Thornton-leath, Crofton, the wife of Mr. George Livens, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHOTTER—BEAUMONT.—Dec. 11, at the Crescent Chapel, Everton, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. Kelly, Mr. Fredk. Shutter (Yeats and Shutter, High-street, Birmingham), to Annie, second daughter of Mr. Henry Beaumont, Tweed-street, West Derby-road, Liverpool.

WRIGHT—DALLINGER.—HAMMOND—DALLINGER.—Dec. 13, at the Congregational Chapel, Stowmarket, by the Rev. J. Reeve, Mr. James Wright, to Miss Elizabeth Dallinger; also, at the same time and place, Mr. George Hammond, to Miss Mary Ann Dallinger, all of the above place.

HALL—PYCROFT.—Dec. 16, at the Chapel-in-the-Field, Norwich, by the Rev. P. Colborne, Mr. James Hall, of Magdalen-street, to Mrs. Ann Pycroft, of Grove-road, Lakenham.

JOHNSTONE—BROWN.—Dec. 16, at 30, Cornua-street, Glasgow, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, D.D., Dalkeith, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Robert Johnstone, LL.B., Arbroath, to Janet, eldest daughter of William Brown, Esq. (No cards.)

CLARK—THISTLETHWAITE.—Dec. 17, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Bradford, Edward, third son of Joseph Clark, of Doncaster, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Thistlethwaite, Bradford.

SINCLAIR—PARSONS.—Dec. 17, at the Parish Church, Downton, by the Rev. Richard Payne, Mr. James Sinclair, of the Imperial Works, Bromley, Middlesex, and Wiltent-road, Salisbury, to Emma, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Parsons, of Downton.

WELLS—WELLS.—Dec. 18, at the Independent Chapel, Saxmundham, by the Rev. George Hinde, of Rendham, Mr. Edward Wells, of Orplington, Kent, to Emma Wells, of Saxmundham.

HOWITT—SOMERSGILL.—Dec. 18, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Geo. Mather, Mr. Joseph Hallwell Howitt, to Ann, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Robert Somersgill, both of Leeds.

AXTON—ALDRIDGE.—Dec. 18, at Oaklands Chapel, Shepherd's-bush, by the Rev. Charles Graham, assisted by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. George Axton, jun., of Wilton-villas, Acton-road, to Eliza E. Aldridge, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry Aldridge, jun., Esq., of Shepherd's-bush.

COUNSELL—HARRIS.—Dec. 19, at the Congregational Chapel, Bexley-heath, Kent, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Charles Isaac, son of W. Counsell, Esq., of Camberwell, to Rebekah, daughter of T. H. Harris, Esq., of Howberry Hall, Kent.

COLLETT—THOMAS.—Dec. 20, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. R. W. Betts, of London, Mr. Henry Collett, of London, to Jane Johnson Thomas, of Rye Lodge, Peckham-rye.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—Dec. 7, at Lightcliffe, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., minister of Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford.

PEACHEY.—Dec. 10, at 246, St. Paul's-road, Highbury, in the seventy-fifth year of her age, Rebekah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Peachey, late of Goswell-street.

EVANS.—Dec. 10, at 51, Denbigh-street, Pimlico, Harriett Laura Evans, sixth daughter of James Cook Evans, Esq., barrister-at-law.

KEMP.—Dec. 15, at her residence, No. 1, Park-promenade, Cheltenham, Emma, youngest daughter of the late John Kemp, Esq., of Brodmilla, Essex.

HABERSHON.—Dec. 16, at 13, Eldon-road, South Kensington, Eliza Habershon, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Habershon, Esq., of Bonner's Hall, near Hackney.

JAMES.—Dec. 18, at Kettering, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. W. James, aged sixty years.

GIFFORD.—Dec. 22, at Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, George Earl of Gifford, in the forty-first year of his age, after sixteen months of suffering from the effects of an accident, borne with heroic courage and patience.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SHOOTING PAINS.—These frequently divert attention from the true seat of disease. Many cases of "flying pains" in the back, shoulder, neck, and head are daily cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment over the pit of the stomach and right side. A patient writes, "After trying the most experienced practitioners and galvanists in vain, your Ointment, after ten rubbings over the right side, completely removed the misnamed neuralgia from the head and shoulder, though I believe your Pills facilitated my cure." This testimony is as encouraging as unsolicited. Almost all the low, nervous, irritable feelings of fidgeting mankind spring from defective action in the liver, and can only be remedied by clearing that organ of vitiated or surplus bile.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22.

The supply of English wheat at this morning's market was small, and the trade was firm at fully last Monday's prices. In foreign a better business was done than on this day se'nnight, prices being about the same as this day week. All descriptions of barley was unaltered in value. Peas and beans each very dull sale, and the latter rather cheaper. The arrivals of foreign oats for last week are moderate, and no addition this morning. The dealers, being well in stock from the recent heavy supplies, are not anxious buyers, nevertheless, the trade for this article shows a firmer tendency, and the demand to-day is at fully the rates of last week. On Friday next, being the day following Christmas-day, the market will be closed.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

There was a moderate supply of foreign stock here to-day in middling condition. The imports amounted to 128 oxen from Cornua and 122 oxen from Oporto. The Portuguese beasts were very small. There was a steady demand, at full prices. Notwithstanding that the Great Market was held on Monday last, the supply of beasts was large, and most breeds came to hand in good condition. On the whole the demand was firm, and previous rates were well supported. A few superior Scots realised 5s 2d per 8lbs; but the general top figure for beef was 5s per 8lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire comprised 900 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 540 various breeds; from Scotland, 120 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers. Although, for the time of year, we were fairly supplied with sheep, on the whole the mutton trade was steady. Downs and half-breeds realised 2d per 8lbs advance on the prices of Monday last, the top figure being 5s 10d, and the values of other breeds was firmly maintained. Calves—the supply of which was short—commanded a steady sale, at 4d per 8lbs advance on last week's prices. The top figure was 5s per 8lbs. Pigs were a steady inquiry, at improved currencies. A market will be held here on Friday next, instead of Thursday as usual.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	4	to	3	6	Prime Southdowns	5	8	to	5	10
Second quality.	3	8	4	0		Lambs	0	0	0	0	
Prime large oxen.	4	2	4	8		Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	5	0		Prime small	4	10	5	0	
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	8	4	2		Large hogs	3	8	4	4	
Second quality	4	4	4	10		Neatm. porkers.	4	6	4	8	
Pr. coarse woolled	5	0	5	6							

Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 22.

Full average supplies of meat were on sale at these markets to-day. Generally speaking beef and mutton sold steadily, at the following quotations:—

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	6	to	2	10	Small pork	4	0	to 4
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2	3	6
Prime large do.	3	6	3	10	Middling ditto	3	8	4	2
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork.	3	2	3	10	Veal	3	6	4	4

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

TEA.—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market to-day for most descriptions, and prices were well maintained for the better qualities.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market has been to a small extent since last week's report, but prices have continued firm, and holders do not press rates. In the refined market dried goods are at fully last week's prices.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced but a limited inquiry for colonial descriptions, without any change of importance to notice in values.

RICE.—An average amount of business has been done in this market for good descriptions of East India, and late quotations were maintained.

SALTPETRE.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a large extent, and enhanced prices are current for most qualities.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 22.—The arrivals' last week from Ireland were 2,910 firkins butter, and 2,122 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 12,781 casks butter, and 108 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there is little or no alteration to be noticed. The business transacted is still of a very limited character, and almost confined to the very finest mild brands. Foreign met a steady sale; best Dutch 2s dearer, say 112s to 114s. The bacon market rallied 2s per cwt. early in the week, and sales made of best Waterford at 52s on board. Towards the close of the week there was less disposition evinced to purchase, and the market closed quiet; some sales were made at a decline.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 22.—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been on sale at these markets since our last report, but the receipts from foreign ports have been much less extensive. For all qualities the trade is in a sluggish state, at fully the late decline in the quotations. The currencies are as follows:—Yorkshire Regents 90s to 120s, Yorkshire Flukes 140s to 140s, Yorkshire Rocks 75s to 90s, Kent and Essex Regents 90s to 120s, Scotch Regents 90s to 110s, Scotch Rocks 75s to 90s, French 60s to 70s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Dec. 22.—Since our last report there has been no change of importance to notice in the value of any kind of English wool. Good and fine qualities are in fair request, at full prices, but all other descriptions move off slowly, both for home use and export. The quantity of wool on offer is tolerably extensive.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 22.—The seed market continues quiet, with firmer values. Red cloverseed continues to meet inquiry for all fine new qualities, at full prices; the supply is limited for the period of the year, and with small choice of samples. White seed is still inactive. Trefoil is again rather for all fine new qualities.

OIL, Monday, Dec. 22.—Linseed oil is in good demand, at 39s per cwt on the spot. Rape commands a steady sale, at 50s 6d to 51s for foreign refined. Cocoa-nut, palm, and olive oils are in slow request, at late rates. Spermin, however, is dull, at 84 to 87 per tun. American spirits of turpentine 110s, French ditto 89s. Common American rosin, 27s per cwt. Refined Petroleum, which is used as a substitute for turpentine, 2s 9d to 3s per gallon.

Advertisements.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
 Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop. Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.
 Rev. A. Clark, Stockport. Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.
 Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton. Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.
 Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester. Mr. R. Kelsall, Rochdale.
 Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.
 Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.
TREASURER—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.
SECRETARIES.
 Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

We are requested by the Secretaries to make the following acknowledgments of sums received during the week ending Dec. 23, 1862:—

	£	s.	d.
Brownhills, near Walsall, Sunday-school, per Mr. Birch	1	0	0
Attercliffe, Rev. J. Calvert	6	2	0
Birmingham, Boardley, per Rev. S. Carter	2	17	0
Lafford, Irton, Rev. J. Parsons	7	0	0
Brynorran, Rev. W. Morris	2	0	0
Davenham, Rev. H. C. Parrett	1	9	9
Linsfield Schools, per Mr. Wells	1	2	6
Pangbourne, Sunday-school, weekly	0	4	0
Petworth, Rev. R. Gould	1	0	0
Tewkesbury, per Mr. Gillott	0	4	6
Goole, Rev. S. Gladstone	15	10	0
Newark, Sunday-school, Rev. J. R. Attenborough	1	0	8
Wrexham, Chester-street Schools	0	5	0
St. Colomb, Rev. G. Oke	10	0	0
Ashbourne, Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel	12	13	9
Weldon, Rev. G. Bullock	2	17	0
Islington, Mr. Galloway	0	16	8
Swanage, Rev. T. Seaville	1	11	6
Uffculme, Rev. J. S. Spillbury	1	12	6
New College, students, per Mr. Morris	1	9	0
Olafield, Rev. W. Pearce	1	5	0
Wallingborough, Sunday-school, Salem Branch	1	4	7
	0	4	6

Hewden-dyke Sunday-school	1	9	1
Prees, per Mr. T. Sturges	0	3	6
Halesowen, Rev. T. Hall	8	2	0
Boys' School	0	14	6

Dewsbury Mills, per Mr. J. Walker	8	16	6
Rotherham College, Students	12	12	0
Dr. Falding and Children	2	5	0
Collected after sermons by Students	5	7	9

Editor of Christian World	20	15	8
Market Drayton	0	4	0
Lymington Chapel, boxes, two weeks	1	7	6
Sums under 11	1	13	9
Sheffield, Queen-street Chapel, weekly	8	19	6
Huyton, Rev. E. Giles	22	10	0
Caistor	1	7	8
Scarborough, Rev. R. Baggins, weekly	8	7	6
Holmfirth, Lane Chapel	20	0	0
High Wycombe, per Mr. R. Vernon	8	9	1
London, Hare-court, Rev. A. Raleigh, weekly	10	10	0
Woburn, Rev. J. Andrews	9	14	0
Totton, Rev. J. Sherratt, weekly	0	16	0
Netley Marsh, ditto	0	16	1
East Cowes, Rev. J. Young, weekly	2	6	8
Norwich, Rev. John Alexander and Friends	21	11	8
Brentwood, Rev. H. P. Bowen	43	5	6
Sunday-schools	10	1	0
Day-schools	2	13	6

Barkway, Rev. C. G. Haymes, weekly	0	16	0
Mynyddistwyn, New Bethel, Rev. M. Ellis	5	16	2
South Petherton, Sunday-school, Rev. W. Revell, weekly	1	10	6
Lluthyr, Mr. W. M. Rees	4	0	0
Llanestyn, Rev. Owen Lloyd	0	10	0
Dudley, Chapel and Schools, Rev. S. M. Combes	6	6	0
Warminster-common, Mr. J. Provis	2	10	9
Sutton Very	2	1	3
Northfleet, Employes at Messrs. Knight and Co., third contribution	2	16	1
Newport, Victoria-road, Rev. J. Pollard	10	0	0
London, Dalston Chapel, Rev. C. Dukes	20	0	0
Castle Heddingham, Rev. S. Steer, sacramental	6	7	0
Seaham, Kent, Ebenezer Sunday-school, per Mr. B. Smithwaite	0	11	5
Leicester, Gallowtree-gate Chapel	33	13	0
Dorking, West-street Chapel, Rev. J. S. Bright	10	0	0
Salisbury, Rev. H. J. Chancellor, monthly	6	8	9
Tyrbas, Pembroke	1	19	9
Lleobryd, Cardigan	2	2	8
Ludlow, Rev. R. G. Soper, one month's weekly collection	12	1	6
Liverpool, Rev. John Thomas	20	0	0
Halesworth, Congregational Church	1	19	0
Sheffield, Rev. J. B. Paton	1	0	0
Do Wicker Church	3	14	3
St. Ives, Hunts	11	16	9
Manchester, Chorlton-road Congregational Church	8	8	10
Uppingham, Rev. J. Green	1	11	6
Reddings Alfreton, Rev. T. Chapman	5	10	0
Walthamstow, Marsh-street, Rev. J. Davies	102	6	9
St. Ives	9	15	2
Union Chapel	1	11	6

Bradford, Horton-lane, per J. Rawson, Esq.	20	0	0
A Lady	0	10	0
Beeralston, Rev. W. Hill	4	14	7
Thorp, Rev. S. Knell, 4th contribution	0	13	0
London, Kingsland Chapel, Rev. T. Aveling	15	0	0
Children of Mr. Turberville	0	14	6
Middlewich	0	1	8
Collection	1	8	9
Sabbath-school, 2nd offering	0	10	0

Falmouth, Rev. J. P. Allen	25	3	6
Northwich, Rev. J. Johns	2	0	0
Chester, Rev. C. Chapman, weekly	2	15	6
Dunstable, Rev. S. E. Dodge, 2nd contribution	2	15	6
Do. Upton Chapel	0	3	0
Barnet, Miss Kent's ladies' school	2	13	0
Lindfield, collected in Ardingley by Sabbath-school, Rev. J. B. Catten	0	8	6
Buckfastleigh, by Mr. A. Warren	7	1	0
Little Waltham, Essex, per Mr. Radford	7	0	7
Lenham, Kent, per Miss H. F. Busa	6	0	7
East Cowes, Rev. John Young, 4th weekly	2	6	8
London, Finsbury Chapel, Rev. A. M'Analane, weekly offering	5	0	0
Newport, near Berkley, per Mr. Dicks	3	2	6
Oleford, Independent Sunday-school, per Mr. Stevens	0	15	0
Leamington, Holly-walk Chapel, per Mr. Smeaton	20	8	0
Marford, near Wrexham, per Rev. J. Meredith	1	0	0
Lewes Presbyterian School, per Mr. Bedford	2	0	0
Burnham, Essex, 2nd donation, Rev. J. C. Burnet	2	14	6
London, Rev. E. Lacey, 4th contribution	0	5	0

Error in last list—"Tunbridge Wells," J. French, Esq., should have been J. Finch, Esq., 101.
 Packages of Clothing Received:—Mr. J. Clay, Dewsbury, 1 box; Hingham, 1 box; Rev. W. Anderson, Tooting, 2 packages; Anonymous, 1 chest; Leithfield, 1 box; Roper, Bristol, 1 bale; Henry Bey, 1 parcel; Mr. Price, Pimlico, 2 parcels; Mr. Jones, Ipswich, 1 bale; Mr. Wadman, Stratford, 1 hamper; Penzance, 1 box; Mr. H. Buckley, 1 hamper and 1 bale; Malmesbury, 1 box; Euston Station, 1 package; T. Y. M. P., Deal, Kent, 1 parcel; Holloway Congregational Church, 1

parcel; Torquay, Abbey-road Independent Chapel, 1 bale; Ladbroke, 1 bale; Mr. R. Parry, Llandudno, 1 bale; D. M'Laren, Esq., Edinburgh, 1 bale; Wern, Salop, Noble-street Chapel, 1 bale; St. Helen's, 1 bale; Huddersfield, C. H. Jones, Esq., 2 bales; Rev. S. Knell, Throp, 1 box; Mr. Thomas, Tredegar, 1 hamper; Mr. Vernon, Lutterworth, 2 chests; Rev. R. W. M'All, 2 hampers; Dr. Gowen, Dalkeith, 1 box; Mrs. F. Ainge, Southwark, 1 parcel; Rev. R. C. Lumsden, Sheffield, 1 box; Mr. John Bixter, Liverpool, 1 hamper; Rev. T. G. Matthews, Super-Mare, 1 package; Rev. D. G. Watt, Maidstone, 1 parcel.

THE BAPTIST UNION and the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The following is the list of Contributions forwarded during the past week to the Baptist Union Fund for the Relief of the Distress in Lancashire:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Dr. Evans, Scarborough	1	0	0
Mrs. Hill, Scarborough	1	0	0
Caernarvon, Newydd, by Mr. L. Davies	3	1	6
Warwick-street, Leamington (moiety)	1	4	0
Upper Norwood Chapel, by J. Tritton, Esq. (weekly contribution)	11	15	0
Meopham, by Mr. T. French	7	9	8
Do Sunday-school, by do.	0	10	8
Ash Chapel, by do.	0	10	0
Hawick, by Mr. Hawkins	1	10	0
Cynwyd and Llansantfrid, by Rev. W. Roberts	1	0	0
Beech-hill, Berks, by Rev. J. Mayers	4	3	6
Blaconall, Narberth, by Rev. O. Griffiths	8	13	6
Bourton-on-the-Water, by J. Fidel	1	14	0
Shrewsbury, St. John's-hill, by Rev. T. Jones	4	17	1
Bethel, Bassaleg, by Rev. E. Roberts	4	3	6
Tizah, do.	3	7	9
Anon. in stamps	0	10	0
Newcastle Emlyn, by D. T. Thomas	7	5	3
George Lowe, Esq., St. John's-wood	5	0	0
Thrapstone Sunday-school, by T. D. Henaman	0	16	0
Keynec Baptist Chapel, by Rev. M. Edwards	7	7	0
Parkend, Coleford, Sunday-school, by Mr. Jenkins	0	8	6
Niton, I. of W., by Mr. Palmer	4	9	6
Ringstead, by Rev. W. Kitchen	2	0	0

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Mission House, 33, Moor-street; and at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.'s, Lombard-street.

Post-office Orders should be made payable at the General Post Office, to the Rev. James H. Millard (Secretary), and Bankers' Cheques to George Lowe, Esq. (Treasurer).

PIANOFORTES for HIRE.—CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, Every Description and Price.

PEACHEY'S CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY, AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS.

73, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOFORTES WARRANTED.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

PIANOFORTES.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—JURY AWARDS.—Class 16, "Honourable mention—Moore and Moore, John and Henry, for good and cheap piano." Pianofortes extraordinary—rare excellence and purity of tone combined with cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.—Warehouses, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, Class 16. Prize Medal Awarded for "Excellence of Workmanship."

C. CADBY, of GRAY'S INN PATENT PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM MANUFACTORIES, Ligonby-street, London, offers his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally of Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the last twenty years, as a Pianoforte Manufacturer, and begs to state, that having been assigned a First-Class Prize for their excellence, he is encouraged to maintain his increased reputation by renewed exertions in not only selecting the most skilled workmen and material for their construction, but also in a constant and personal supervision of the same.

C. CADBY has just completed some beautiful Gothic Library Cottage Pianofortes, in oak, at prices from Forty to Fifty Guineas each, and which are eminently suited to the wants of students and clergymen. Specimens of these, and also of his Concert Grand, Bi-chord, Semi Grand, and the almost endless variety of his Cottage Pianofortes, may be seen at the principal Music Warehouses throughout the kingdom.

N.B.—For a description of C. CADBY'S Pianofortes and Harmonium Manufactories, see page 241 of the Illustrated Times, published 9th August, 1862.

COALS, 26s., Best Coals.—E. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.

Seconds 25s. | Silkenos 21s. Other descriptions supplied.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silkenos, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 18s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 149 and 266, Tottenham-court-road

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALSSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 25s. per ton: Hartlepool, 24s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 18s.; best small, 12s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkenos, first class, 22s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 15s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

To FAMILIES.—Cheap qualities are often charged extra price, and substituted or recommended for Brown and Polson's. Fraud would be discouraged by all other kinds being returned which are sent instead of the best.

RECIPE FOR INFANTS' FOOD.—To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wineglassful of cold water and a grain of salt, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten to taste; if the infant is being brought up by the hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of the two different milks would be injurious.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

PRIZE MEDAL

For the superiority of the
GLENFIELD STARCH.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary. Sold in Cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order. Sole agent in London, Prout, 239, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APETITE, DROWSINESS, GIDDINESS, SPASMS, and all DISORDERS of the STOMACH and BOWELS, are quickly removed by the well-known remedy, FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d per box.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s.

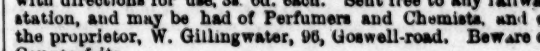
Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

TEETH!



OSTEO EIDON. WHAT IS IT?

See Patent, March 1, 1862, No. 580.

GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;

34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;

134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

(International Exhibition, Class 17.)

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c., see "Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth." Post free on application.

Entrance to the City Establishment, over Benson's, the Silversmith's.

* One visit only required from Country Patients

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT ELASTIC STOCKINGS. KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support, in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION.

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, b-side doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Heresies," "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to householders.—Jan. 27, 1862."

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly the following:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides saving us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen looks beautiful, having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings.—Jan. 15, 1862."

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilet covers, &c., without previously soaking them and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am outside that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated.—April 28, 1862."

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 10, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it is a fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Rochester.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human industry to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton.

"I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be.—Jan. 28, 1862."

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatia.

"I have fairly tested the utility of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process.—Feb. 22, 1862."

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us.—Feb. 23, 1862."

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process.—Feb. 18, 1862."

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second.—Feb. 20, 1862."

Use, or as a Churn for a small Dairy... 1 1 0
No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing... 2 0 0
No. 3, ordinary size for a Family... 2 10 0
No. 4, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries... 8 10 0
FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. required.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing. It supercedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material, like the destructive articles which are attempted to be palmed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' soap powder STRENGTHENS and IMPROVES the FABRIC, as may be proved by examination under the lens of a microscope. Sold in 1s. 10s. packets every where.

USE ALSO

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH. Its valuable and economical properties recommend it as the really Perfect Starch. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other, and, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of fine work can be ironed without fear of tearing.

A complete list of Harper Twelvetrees' Domestic Articles may be obtained at the Shops where Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder or Washing Machines are sold; or at the MANUFACTORY, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, 23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS AND PIRATICAL IMITATIONS OF DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORDYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RECIPE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHLORDYNE

Was confided by Dr. BROWNE, late Army Medical Staff, the sole discoverer and inventor, to J. T. DAVENPORT,

Consequently there can be no other genuine preparation.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body—without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlordyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

From W. VESSALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M'MILLAN, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

G. HAYWARD, Esq., Surgeon, Stow-on-the-Wold.—"I am now using Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlordyne with marvellous good effects in allaying inveterate sickness in pregnancy."

Dr. M'GRIGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From G. V. RIDEOUT, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an anti-spasmodic in Cholera with cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic Doloréux, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.

Beware of Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlordyne." The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlordyne" on the Government Stamp of each Bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all Wholesale Houses.

SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER,

T. DAVENPORT,

35, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STRIP, which is most marvellous in effect; 3s. and 4s., through the post 3s. 6d. and 4s. 1d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 213, Oxford-street, corner of Davis street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

VENTILATING STOVES.—Cheap, simple, efficient, and durable. Thousands have been sold, and universally approved. They are suitable for HALLS, WAREHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, and every situation where a CLOSE STOVE is required. The large sizes are extensively used in CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, with great effect and economy. Prices—50s., 60s., 70s., 90s., and 100s. Prospectus, with Engravings, gratis and post free. In operation daily. The Trade supplied. DEANE and CO., opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN RANGES obtained the PRIZE MEDAL, International Exhibition, 1862. For efficiency, economy, ventilation, and cure of smoky chimneys, they surpass all others. 81, Bishopsgate-street-within.

VENTILATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls, &c.—Price from 50s. to 120s. Suspension Stoves for Greenhouses, Shops, Bedrooms, &c., from 1s. 6d.—BROWN and GREEN'S Patent are the simplest, cheapest, most efficient, economical, and durable. In operation at the Manufacturers' Warehouse, 81, Bishopsgate-street-within. Illustrated Prospectus free.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION ARTICLES, to be really acceptable, should be useful in their adaptation, novel in their manufacture, elegant and pleasing in design, good in quality, and yet economical in cost. All these conditions are combined in the multifarious productions displayed by Messrs. MECH and BAZIN in their Show Rooms, 4, Leadenhall-street, and 112, Regent-street, London, and comprise objects from One Shilling to Five Hundred Guinea each. Photographic Albums—Inkstands of every description—Ink Chests and Caddies—Work boxes—Cases of Scent Bottles—Writing Desks in wood, leather, and papier maché—Smelling Bottles—Carriage Bags—Reticules—Playing Card Boxes—Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen—Travelling Dressing Bags fitted—Despatch Boxes—Chessmen, Envelope Cases, and Blotting Books—Letter Weighers—Cases of Instruments—Razors in Cases—Backgammon and Chess Boards—Bagatelle Tables—Carte de Visite Portraits—Pocket Books with and without instruments—Card Cases in mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, silver, and leather—Needles in cases, &c., &c. Catalogues post free on application.—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London.

TABLE KNIVES and ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS for CHRISTMAS use, at Messrs. MECH and BAZIN'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, and 112, Regent-street, London. Catalogues post free.

BAGATELLE TABLES for CHRISTMAS amusement, all sizes and prices, at Messrs. MECH and BAZIN'S, 4, Leadenhall-street, and 112, Regent-street, London. Catalogues post free.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?

DURVEA'S "MAIZENA" is the only PRIZE MEDAL CORN FLOUR; and was also reported by the Jury "Exceedingly excellent for Food." Try it—most respectable Chemists and Grocers sell it. Price no more than others.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CHRISTMAS BOXES, and ALL the YEAR ROUND HAMPERS,

Containing One Dozen ASSORTED WINES and SPIRITS, 4s., 5s., 6s., according to quality.

IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, 314, Oxford-street, W.

MARSHALL'S HUNGARIAN EAU-DE-VIE.

The unprecedented success attending the importation of this very superior Brandy having induced the advertisement of articles similarly designated, the public is requested to see that each bottle is capped and labelled, and cork branded, "J. G. Marshall," obtainable (Pale or Brown) 4s. each, of most Retailers throughout the kingdom; or One Dozen Cases for 42s., at the Depot, 114, Aldersgate-street, City. Railway carriage paid.

Terms, Cash. Cheques to be crossed London and County Bank, and P. O. Orders payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

"74, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, 21st October, 1862."

"I have subjected to chemical analysis samples of 'Hungarian Brandy,' received from Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Aldersgate-street."

"I find them to be of very superior quality, possessing the bouquet and flavour characteristic of the finest description of brandy."

"Author of the 'Reports of the 'Lancet' Sanitary Commission on Food,' 'Adulterations Detected,' &c., &c., &c."

"15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, 21st October, 1862."

"I have carefully analysed dock samples (pale and brown) of Mr. J. G. Marshall's 'Hungarian Brandy.' They are perfectly free from those injurious admixtures incident to many foreign brandies, and, in delicacy and character, closely assimilate to the best Cognac."

"J. THOMAS WAX, F.C.S., Late Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AT CHRISTMAS MANY SUFFER from INDIGESTION, and require some little assistance. PARR'S LIFE PILLS stimulate the digestive organs, and remove, without the slightest pain, uneasiness or nauseous sensations, so familiar to those who have indulged a little too freely in good Christmas fare. PARR'S LIFE PILLS may be obtained of any Medicine Vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and in Family Packets, 11s. each.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.—Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH, being a contribution by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age of the superior qualities of this

WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

Wetherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

Now ready, the First Monthly Part, price 5d., of
THE FAMILY PRAYER-BOOK. Edited
 by the Rev. EDWARD GARNETT, M.A., Incumbent of St.
 Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, and Boyle Lecturer; and the
 Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, Chairman of the Con-
 gregational Union for England and Wales. To be completed
 in Twelve Monthly Parts.
 Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage-yard,
 London, E.C.

BISHOP COLENSO'S BOOK on the PEN-
 TATEUCH.—A most Comprehensive Digest of the whole
 of the Criticisms of the Press, together with a mass of
 interesting Original Correspondence, in which all sides of the
 Controversy are fully stated, will be found complete in Nos.
 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65 of PUBLIC OPINION. Price 1s.;
 or by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.
 Office, 1, Savoy-street, Strand, W.C.

Ready, Jan. 1, price 1s.,
THE SHILLING QUARTERLY,
M E L I O R A.
 CONTENTS OF NO. XX., JANUARY, 1863:—
 1. Obscure Diseases of the Mind and Brain.
 2. Infanticide and Illegitimacy.
 3. Our Penal System.
 4. A Protest against Capital Punishments.
 5. Is it Food or Poison?
 6. Record of Social Politics.
 7. Reviews of Books.
 8. Index to the Volume.
 Vols. II., III., and IV., on Sale, 5s. each. Vol. I. out of
 Print.
 London: S. W. Partridge, 9, Paternoster-row.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—Herbert.
 Sixpence Monthly, profusely Illustrated with Woodcuts from
 Designs by Millais, Holman Hunt, Tenniel, Keene, Walker,
 Pettie, and others.
GOOD WORDS. A Magazine for all
 the Week. Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., one of
 her Majesty's Chaplains.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY PART,
 Published on Dec. 23.
 1. The Monks and the Heathen. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
 Illustrated by John Pettie.
 2. The Parables, Read in the Light of the Present Day:—
 Chapter I. The Parable of the Leaven. By Thomas
 Guthrie, D.D. Illustrated by Millais.
 3. Charities in the Black Forest. By William Fleming
 Stevenson.
 4. The Widow's Mite; a Christmas Tale. By Anthony
 Trollope.
 5. The Cure of Over Anxiety. By the Editor.
 6. A Pastoral. By Dora Greenwell. Illustrated by J. D.
 Watson.
 7. A Visit to Montenegro. By Laurence Oliphant.
 8. Concerning Things which Cannot Go On. By A. K. H. B.
 9. Meditations in Advent. By Henry Alford, D.D., Dean of
 Canterbury.
 10. About Volcanoes and Earthquakes. By Sir John Herschel.
 11. Golden Words. By Adelaide Ann Proctor.
 12. On the Characteristics of the Age. By Sir David Brewster.
 13. Essays for Sunday Reading. By John Caird, D.D.
 Chap. I. Conversion in Primitive and in Modern Times.
 14. St. Elmo. By Isa Craig. Illustrated by A. B. Haughton.
 15. Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. Chap. I. By the
 Editor.
 London: Strahan and Co., 32, Ludgate-hill.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR: a Maga-
 zine of Practical Religion, and Christian and General
 Literature. Published on the first of every month, 64 pages,
 price Sixpence. Contents of the number for January, 1863:—
 1. Nonconformist Church Finance: being the fourth paper on
 the Customs of the Dissenters. 2. Of Certain Practical Hin-
 drances to the coming of Christ's Kingdom. By A. K. H. B.,
 author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." 3. Goldwin
 Smith: a Review. 4. Colenso on the Pentateuch. 5. Lanca-
 shire in December, 1862. By the author of the "Silent Mills."
 EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN.—"I
 thank you for the numbers of the 'Christian Spectator.' I
 like their catholic and uncompromising spirit—the ability with
 which they are written—their avoidance of extremes; and feel
 assured that the periodical containing them is deserving of ex-
 tensive support, and calculated to do much good, especially to
 young and thoughtful minds."
 NOTICES OF THE PRESS.—"Thoughtful, temperate, scholarly,
 —marked throughout by solid ability and high literary power
 —the 'Christian Spectator' is one of the very best of our reli-
 gious magazines."—The Dial. "By far the best of our un-
 denominational sixpenny magazines."—The Freeman. "Most
 genuine, genial, and true-spoken of all our periodicals."—The
 Patriot. "We hope that many others beside Nonconformists
 read this outspoken and unsectarian magazine."—The Noncon-
 formist.
 London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING.
 Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF
THE ECLECTIC REVIEW
 Contains:—
 1. Christopher North.
 2. The Ways and Means of Ministerial Usefulness.
 3. On the Life and Times of Ludwig Uhland.
 4. Wild Wales.
 5. James Stratton's Sermons.
 6. The Anglo-Saxon Home.
 7. Church Revelations in 1862.
 PRICE ONE SHILLING.
 "The 'Eclectic' has been assuming an aspect which, we
 think, is highly suited to the times. . . . It has become so
 modified as well-nigh to meet our views of what such a
 periodical ought to be in the days which are passing over us.
 We trust the Review will meet with a rapid and an extensive
 increase of support, supplying the needful encouragement to its
 spirited and valiant conductor to expend upon it the labour
 essential to its increased efficiency."—British Standard, Dec. 19,
 1862.
 Ward and Co., Paternoster-row, and all booksellers.

WEIGH HOUSE SERIES.
 "Advanced Publications."—British Quarterly.
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC.
 Enlarged Edition, containing above 300 Tunes, Chants,
 or Anthems. Single Voice Parts, 2s.; or in cloth extra, 2s. 6d.
 Full Voice Score, 5s. Instrumental Score, 9s. 6d. Solfa Full
 Score, 3s. Solfa Treble and Alto, paper, 1s. 4d.; cloth, 2s.
 "We have been struck by the very pleasing character of most
 of the melodies, and the singular simplicity of the harmonies,
 which, however, are never allowed to degenerate into poverty
 or barrenness."—Patriot.
 "Probably the collection best adapted to present powers."—
 British Quarterly.

Also, New Editions, in Five Sizes,
**PSALMS and HYMNS from HOLY
 SCRIPTURE for CHANTING.** In 64mo, 32mo, 18mo,
 18mo double columns, and 12mo. to bind with all Hymn
 Books. Prices, 4d., 6d., and 8d. In 12mo, with Chants, 1s.
SONGS FOR PSALMODY CLASSES.
PRACTICE SONGS for CLASSES. In
 Numbers at 3d., and Parts at 1s. Ten Numbers and Two
 Parts are Published.
 London: Ward and Co, Paternoster-row; Unwin: Buck-
 lersbury; Manchester: S. Fletcher.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

The Collection of New and Choice Books in **MUDIE'S LIBRARY**, now by many Thousand Volumes the largest
 in the World, is still further augmented and enriched, from day to day, by the addition of abundant supplies of all the prin-
 cipal New Works as they appear.

The purpose for which the Library was originally established—to create a more general taste for the higher Literature, and
 to meet the increased demand which has thus arisen—is still kept steadily in view, and great care continues to be taken that
 every work of merit and general interest shall be introduced as soon as published.

As the New Works added to the Library from time to time continue to exceed in value the whole amount of the Current
 Subscriptions, it is probable that the Stock of Books available for the use of Subscribers, deducting the number of copies sold
 or worn out while in circulation, will shortly exceed ONE MILLION VOLUMES.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

FIRST CLASS.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES AT ONE TIME, FIVE GUINEAS PER ANNUM; AND THREE
 VOLUMES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL GUINEA.

SECOND CLASS.

TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES AT ONE TIME OF BOOKS, THE FIRST DEMAND FOR WHICH HAS SUBSIDED, FIVE,
 GUINEAS PER ANNUM; AND FIVE VOLUMES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL GUINEA.

Prospectuses will be forwarded postage-free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
 NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

Now ready, in 4to, price only 25s.,

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE WORKS OF THE POETS AND PAINTERS.

Edited by ROBERT BELL.

Illustrated with superb Engravings on Steel, and handsomely bound in cloth and gold.

London: Griffin, Bohn and Co.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR'S REPLY TO BISHOP COLENSO.

In a few days, in 8vo, price 2s. 6d. sewed,

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PENTATEUCH. Addressed to the Laity. By ISAAC TAYLOR.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE. JANUARY, 1863. Contents—Sunday in Regent's-park
 —The New Year, by Author of "Morning Clouds"—Abel's Sacrifice—Portraits of Christ—Admonitory Thoughts—Evan-
 gelism among the Jews—Pages for the Little Ones—Emblems—Reviews, &c., &c. * A copy sent post free on the first of each
 month, for one year, on prepayment of 7s. 6d. by Post-office Order.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row (late Ward and Co.), and 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

On January 1, price One Penny, the First Number of a

NEW SERIES OF THE TEACHER'S OFFERING (one of the oldest Penny Magazines for
 the Young). It will contain, during the year, among other Papers: Bible Pictures—Fireside Chats—Talks about Great
 Men—The Traveller's Note-book—Gleanings from History—Science for the Young—Poetry and Music. * A Specimen
 Number sent post free for two stamps.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row (late Ward and Co.), and 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR BOYS.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo, price 1s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

A CHAT WITH THE BOYS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE. By OLD MERRY.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

INSTRUMENTAL SCORE. Now ready,

THE CONGREGATIONAL PSALMIST. A Companion to all the new Hymn-Books, contain-
 ing 380 Tunes and Chorales. Edited by Rev. HENRY ALLOW and H. J. GAUNTLETT, Mus. Doc. Vocal Score, 5s. cloth;
 5s. 6d. roan, gilt edges. Instrumental Score, 12s. 6d. cloth; 15s. roan. 105 CHANTS, SANCTUSES, TE DEUM, &c. 1s. 6d.
 stiff covers; 2s. 6d. cloth; 2s. 6d. roan, gilt edges. COMPLETE TUNE-BOOK AND CHANT-BOOK, VOCAL SCORE. Bound
 together, 7s. cloth; 8s. roan.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

DR VAUGHAN'S MEMORIAL VOLUME.

Second Thousand, in 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY. By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN.

In small crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d. cloth,

THE JUNIOR CLERK: a Tale of City Life. By EDWIN HODDER. With Preface by W.
 EDWIN SHIPTON, Secretary of the "Young Men's Christian Association."
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

NOW READY,

In Two Vols., cloth elegant, with Seventy-seven Coloured
 Illustrations, bevel boards, gilt edges, 27s. 6d.; or half
 morocco, gilt elegant, 30s.,

PICTORIAL SUNDAY READINGS. By
 the Rev. WILLIAM OWEN, Author of "The Life of Havel-
 lock," "The Work of God in Italy," &c. Comprising a com-
 plete Series of Scripture Subjects lucidly, fully, and yet concisely
 treated, with special adaptation to the tastes and requirements
 of families, and forming a comprehensive, instructive, and
 valuable repertory of Biblical knowledge.

"The 'Sunday Readings' are short chapters explanatory of
 the Word of God, written in a style adapted to the comprehen-
 sion of young people. The illustrations are executed by the
 chromatic process, and got up evidently at great expense. The
 book will prove a valuable aid to all engaged in the religious
 instruction of children, it being at once essentially educational
 and attractive."—National Standard.
 London: James Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES HAVE BEEN
 SOLD OF

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
 In Two large Vols., 4to, 2,400 pages, price One Guinea.
 Being the Old and New Testaments according to the Author-
 ised Version. Illustrated with more than Eight Hundred
 Engravings on Wood. With copious Original Notes, and a
 Complete Index to the Notes and Engravings. By JOHN
 KITTO, D.D., F.S.A. Illustrated Prospectuses, containing
 Testimonials from a large number of Ministers and Divines,
 may be had, post free, from the Publishers. To any person
 obtaining Twelve Subscribers to the above work One Copy will
 be given.
 London: James Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row,
 E.C.; and all Booksellers.

THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA, with a New
 Supplement. Illustrated by more than 6,000 Engravings.
 Prepared expressly for this work. Thirty Volumes bound in
 Seventeen. Price Five Guineas.

The second supplement is entirely new, and embraces every
 addition to the sum of human knowledge during the past
 twelve years. The Thirty Volumes bound in Seventeen, and
 extending beyond 16,000 pages, form a complete library of
 reference on all subjects of art, science, and literature. The
 entire contents are the original productions of more than 200
 eminent writers. The sum of 40,000l. has been expended on
 authorship and engravings. The New Supplement is sold
 separately, 18s. cloth.
 London: James Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row,
 E.C.; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 36s.,

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY for
 1863. SIX HOME COUNTIES DIRECTORY also
 ready, price 36s.

London: Kelly and Co., 18 to 22, Old Bowwell-court, Strand,
 W.C.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and all Booksellers.

FAMILY BIBLES, Presentation Bibles, and
 Church Bibles, with large Prayers and Altar Services to
 match. A large stock for choice. Pocket Bibles, Prayer-books,
 and Church Services in endless variety. Without exception
 the largest, cheapest, and best bound stock in the kingdom.—
 At JOHN FIELD'S great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-
 quadrant, corner of Air-street. Catalogues gratis.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES,
 with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book
 for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., originally
 published at 12s. Sent post free from Field's great Bible
 Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should
 have this pretty book.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR THE YOUNG.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S BUDGET of STORIES and VERSES. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP, Author of "Tiny Tadpole," &c. With Illustrations by her Brother, Thomas Hood. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

THE LOVES of TOM TUCKER and LITTLE BO-PEEP. Written and Illustrated by THOMAS HOOD. Quarto, price 2s. 6d., coloured plates.

SCENES and STORIES of the RHINE. By M. BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of "Holidays Among the Mountains," &c. With Illustrations by F. W. Keyl. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

NURSERY FUN; or, the Little Folks' Picture Book. The Illustrations by G. H. Bennett. Quarto, price 2s. 6d., coloured plates.

PLAY-ROOM STORIES; or, How to Make Peace. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK. With Illustrations by C. Green. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

FICKLE FLORA and her SEA-SIDE FRIENDS. By EMMA DEVENPORT, Author of "Live Toys," &c. Illustrated by Absolon. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

THE FAITHFUL HOUND: a Story in Verse, Founded on Fact. By Lady THOMAS. With Illustrations by H. Weir. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges. Griffith and Farran, Corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

STANESBY'S NEW ILLUMINATED BOOK.

APHORISMS of the WISE and GOOD. Every page richly printed in Gold and Colours, from Designs by Samuel Stanesby, with a Photographic Portrait of Milton. Price 9s. cloth elegant, 14s. Turkey morocco. * Uniform in size with "Shakespeare's Household Words." Griffith and Farran, Corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

Just published, with a beautiful Frontispiece, post 8vo, price 7s. 6d., extra cloth.

MEMORABLE BATTLES in ENGLISH HISTORY: Where Fought, Why Fought, and their Results, with the Military Lives of the Commanders. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS, Author of "Neptune's Heroes." Griffith and Farran, Corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

"Mr. Kingston is the author for Boys, and in this book (*The Boy's Annual*) his cheery, animated style and graphic incident tell well."—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 13, 1862.

KINGSTON'S BOY'S ANNUAL for 1863. With Illuminated Title-page and numerous Illustrations. Square, cloth, price 6s.

* A first-class Annual for young people; full of interesting travels, stirring adventure, and good stories.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK OF BOATS. By W. H. G. KINGSTON. Illustrations by E. Weedon, engraved by W. J. Linton. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 6s. "This well-written, well-wrought book."—*Athenaeum*.

ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; or, Schoolboy Sports and Games. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of "Peter the Whaler," &c. Illustrated with Sixteen Engravings, printed in Tints by Edmund Evans. Fcap. 8vo, 5s. * A List of the New Christmas Books sent post-free on receipt of two postage stamps. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in Two Vols., 21s., **MISTRESS AND MAID.** By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." "All lovers of a good novel will hail with delight another of Miss Mulock's charming stories."—*John Bull*. Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

This day, crown 8vo, price 9s., **THE COMMON-PLACE PHILOSOPHER in TOWN and COUNTRY: a Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to "Fraser's Magazine"; with other Occasional Essays.** London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand.

8vo, price 16s., the Fourth Volume, completing the Work, of **THE SPANISH CONQUEST in AMERICA,** and its Relation to the History of Slavery, and to the Government of Colonies. By ARTHUR HELPS. Vols. I. and II., 28s. Vol. III., 16s. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. Just published, in Three Vols. 8vo, price 22s. cloth, **THE REVISED TRANSLATION of the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the OLD COVENANT.** By the late Rev. CHARLES WELBELOVED, the Rev. G. VANCE SMITH, B.A., and the Rev. J. SCOTT PORTER. London: Longman, Green, and Co., 14, Ludgate-hill.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Now ready, price 6d., **THE PROPOSED SLAVE EMPIRE: its Antecedents, Constitution, and Policy.** By CHARLES S. MIALL. Reprinted from the *Nonconformist* Newspaper. Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d., 8vo, sewed, **THE FINAL GATHERING: a Sermon** preached at Oldham, November 9, 1862, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Birt. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A. London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in limp cloth, 12mo, pp. 228, price 2s., **OUTLINES of MODERN FARMING.** By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. Vol. I., Soils, Manures, and Crops, with numerous Illustrations. Virtue, Brothers, and Co., 1, Amen-corner.

CHRISTIAN WATCHWORD for 1863.—WATCH and PRAY; being No. 1 of "Watchwords for the Church Militant" By NEWMAN HALL, LL.B. Price 8d. London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; John Snow, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, a cheaper Edition, in One Volume, crown 8vo, toned paper, cloth, price 6s.,

MEDITATIONS on DEATH and ETERNITY. Translated from the German by FREDERICA ROWAN.

The contents of this volume were selected by the Queen, and by her desire translated by Miss F. Rowan, and printed for Her Majesty for private distribution. Subsequently, however, Her Majesty granted her gracious permission to Miss Rowan to publish the selection.

The octavo large-type Edition [an exact fac-simile of that privately printed for Her Majesty], price 10s. 6d., may also still be had. Trübner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED GIFTBOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

THE LEISURE HOUR VOLUME FOR 1862,

Consisting of 832 imperial 8vo pages of Instructive, Entertaining, and Varied Reading, and Embellished with a Coloured Frontispiece of the International Exhibition, and 188 superior Engravings, by John Gilbert, and other eminent Artists. The opening tale of the Volume, "A Life Secret," is by Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "The Channings," "East Lynne," &c. Price 6s., in cloth boards. For Presents, copies may be obtained elegantly bound, with gilt edges, price 7s. 6d. and 9s.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME VOLUME FOR 1862,

Containing 832 pages of Biography, Narrative, Sacred Philosophy, Missionary Incident, Scripture Illustration, Practical Discourses, Poetry, Interesting Stories for the Young, with a Coloured Frontispiece, and 157 first-class Engravings, may be had for 6s. in cloth boards; or, in extremely elegant styles of binding, price 7s. 6d. and 9s.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE COTTAGER IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NOW READY,

THE VOLUME FOR 1862.

Super-royal 4to, profusely illustrated, price 1s. 6d.

This periodical has now completed its second year. Its circulation extends; and it continues to find favour with the public press, as well as to receive the encouraging approbation of many who are actively engaged in visiting the homes of the poor. The Volume for 1862 contains Twelve large full-page Pictures, and a variety of other Engravings by Gilbert, Anelay, Huard, Nicholson, and other artists. Its papers are written in the simplest language, and designed to meet the wants of the least educated among the labouring classes. They include numerous subjects well adapted to instruct and edify, both in things temporal and spiritual; to comfort and strengthen the poor and tempted; and to make the cottager's home in every respect happier and more prosperous. Something is provided for every member of the family—for the father at his work, and the mother and her little ones at home; nor are the aged and the sick forgotten.

Among the subjects taken up during the past year are the following, which will serve to show the general scope and comprehensiveness of the work. Of a miscellaneous kind may be mentioned:—The London Cabman, A Doctor in a Brickfield, The Watercress Girl, The Bible in the Trenches, Down a Coalpit, The Two Coachmen, The Oyster Seller, The First Day in the Quarry, The Fisherman's Cottage, The Railway Porter, Reaping and Gleaning, On the Other Side of the World. Of a politico-economical or domestic kind, interesting to artisans or to heads of families:—Out of Work, Machinery, Labour and Capital, Wages, Use of Money, Post-office Savings Banks, Words to Mothers, Hints on Health, Children's Food, Garden Vegetables, Rabbit Keeping. There will also be found many other papers and narratives of popular interest, written in a practical and Christian spirit. One portion of the paper is especially devoted to religious topics; and evangelical truth is made throughout the basis of instruction.

Next year it is proposed to publish a series of chapters, under the title of "The Cottage at the Fire," descriptive of the incidents and duties of the ordinary life of a labouring man, and intended to show in a brief and simple way how the cottager's humble lot may be rendered useful and happy.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

NEW FEATURE—COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

With each Monthly Part of the "LEISURE HOUR" and the "SUNDAY AT HOME" for 1863 it is intended to issue a beautiful Coloured Plate on toned paper. These Pictures, being fac-similes of Original Paintings by eminent Artists, will be executed in a style hitherto unattempted in connection with cheap periodical literature. In consideration of this new feature, the Monthly Parts will be sold at SIXPENCE instead of Fivepence. The first Part for the new year will be published on the 1st of February.

Copies of each Picture, price ONE PENNY, may also be had with the first weekly Number of each month. The "LEISURE HOUR" Series for 1863 will consist of "PICTURES FROM THE POETS"; including "The Village Blacksmith," "The Woodman," "Napoleon and the English Sailor," painted by John Gilbert; "The Burial of Sir John Moore," "John Gilpin's Famous Ride," "The Retreat from Moscow," painted by Nicholson. "Windsor Castle from the Thames," "Gibraltar," "Gray's Churchyard," and other subjects of the Series, are in preparation.

The set of Illustrations in the "SUNDAY AT HOME" will commence with "The Prince of Wales at Machpelah," painted by Benwell; "Luther carried off to the Wartburg," painted by Zwecher; "The Loss of the Kent East Indian," painted by Weedon; "London during the Plague," "Scenes of Missionary Adventure," and other Pictures, will follow.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

COMPLETION OF THOMAS HOOD'S WORKS.

Just published, illustrated with a Portrait of the Poet and Humorist, Photographed by J. and C. Watkins, from the Original Painting by Lewis,

A COMPLETE RE-ISSUE OF

THE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD.

COMIC AND SERIOUS, IN PROSE AND VERSE. Edited, with Notes, by HIS SON.

CONTAINING ALL THE WRITINGS OF THE AUTHOR OF THE

SONG OF THE SHIRT

("Hood's Own," 1st and 2nd Series, excepted) that can be discovered by the most careful research and inquiry.

In Seven Volumes, small 8vo, price 2l. 2s. cloth,

Edward Moxon and Co., 44, Dover-street, W.

ELEVENTH EDITION (Corrected to December, 1862).

Dates and Facts relating to the History of Mankind from the most authentic and recent records, especially interesting to the Historian, Members of the Learned Professions, Literary Institutes, Merchants, and General Readers.

Just published, in One handsome Library Volume, beautifully printed in legible type, price 18s. cloth,

A DICTIONARY OF DATES

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS:

FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE:

COMPREHENDING REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, THE FOUNDATION, LAWS, AND GOVERNMENT OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILISATION, INDUSTRY, LITERATURE, ARTS, AND SCIENCE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—AND THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, AND PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JOSEPH HAYDN.

Eleventh Edition, Revised and greatly Enlarged by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

Edward Moxon and Co., 44, Dover-street, W.

THE LEISURE HOUR, No. 574, for

Dec. 27, price 1d., contains:—
The Rival Heirs. Chapter XI.
A Typhoon in China.
The Vision of Mirza, with Engraving.
Curiosities of Sleep.
Lancashire Operatives.
Arctic Flowers.
Visit to an Irish Poorhouse.
Christmas-tide—Varieties.
London: 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME, No. 452, for

Dec. 27, price 1d., contains:—
Daveeda: a Missionary Adventure in the South Sea. Chapter II.
Frost and Thaw.
A Russian Funeral, with Engraving.
Cowper's Letters.
The Pulpit in the Family—There is an End.
Page for the Young—Good for Evil; Scripture Enigma, &c.
Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

NEW WORKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

1. **THE NEST HUNTERS; or, Adventures in the Indian Archipelago.** By WILLIAM DALTON, Esq., Author of "The White Elephant," &c. Price 5s. In fcap. 8vo, with Illustrations.

2. **THE DUCHESS OF TRAJETTO.** By the Author of "Mary Powell." In post 8vo, uniform with "Madame Palissy."

3. **ARTHUR MERTON: a Story for the Young.** By Mrs. J. B. WEBB, Author of "Naomi; or, the Last Days of Jerusalem." Price 3s. 6d. In 16mo, with Frontispiece. Arthur Hall and Co., 26, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A HANDSOME GIFT BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS OR THE NEW YEAR.

Now ready, in good type and binding, price 4s. post free, **MILLCENT KENDRICK; or, the Search after Happiness.** By EMMA JANE WORBOISE. "It is as good as it is able, and must exert a very beneficial influence upon its youthful readers."—*Patriot*. London: J. Cording, 31, Paternoster-row, E.C.

BROWN'S BIBLE for TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS. Just published, in One Vol. 4to, handsomely bound in Grained Burri, gilt edges, price 27s.

BROWN'S SELF-INTERPRETING BIBLE. Complete and unabridged; with many additional Notes, References and Readings; also, Memoir of the Author and Barr's Index of Subjects. Illustrated with twenty Engravings. Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row, London; and all Booksellers.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION.

In Three large vols., super-royal 8vo, cloth 2l. 17s., **BUNYAN'S WHOLE WORKS.**—The Works of John Bunyan, accurately printed from the Author's own Editions, with Editorial Prefaces, Notes, and Memoir. By GEORGE OFFOR, Esq. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel.

"The Christian world is greatly indebted to Mr. Offor; and his edition of Bunyan must at once and permanently supersede all others."—*Eclectic Review*.

Blackie and Son, 44, Paternoster-row, London; and all Booksellers.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.